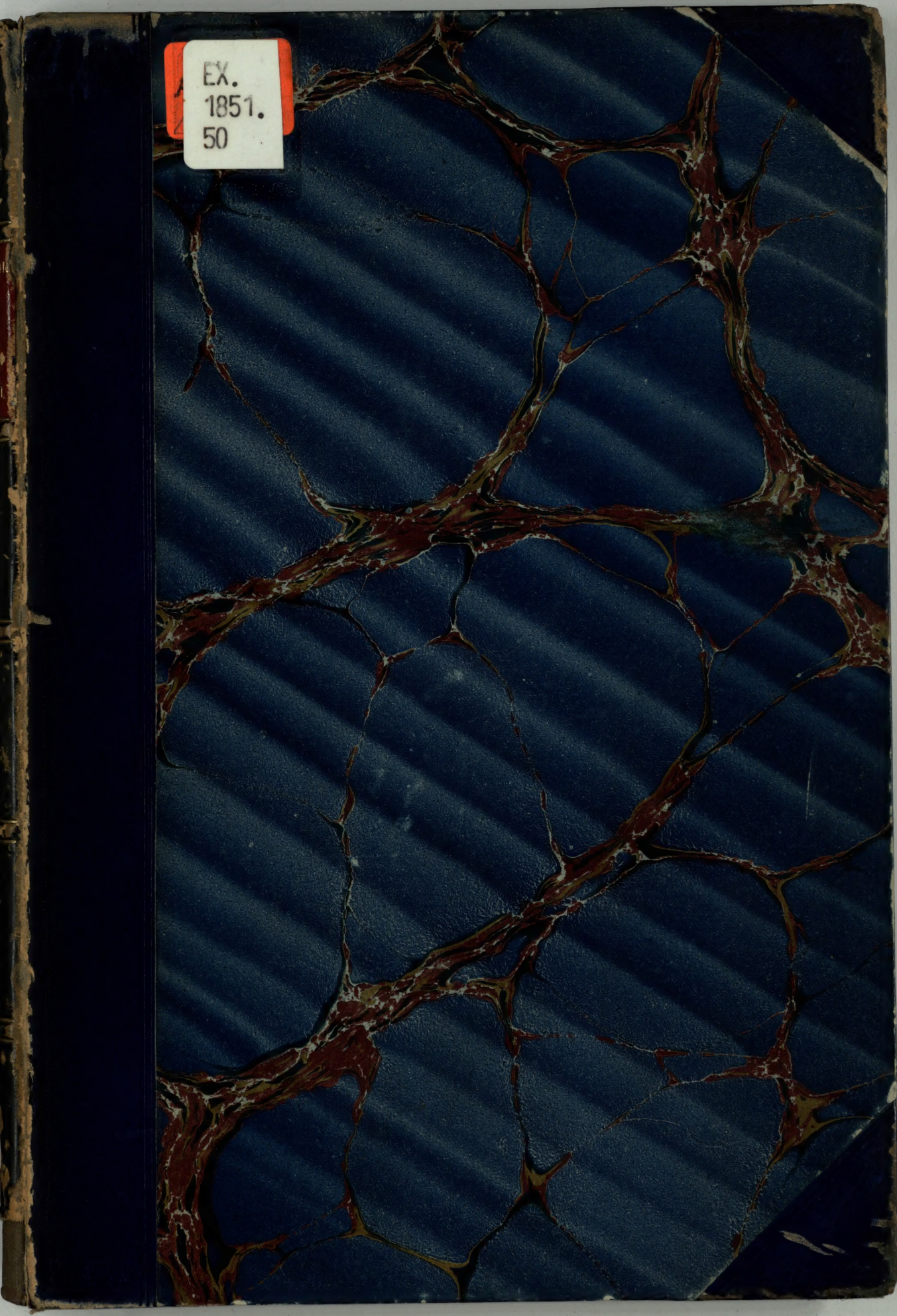
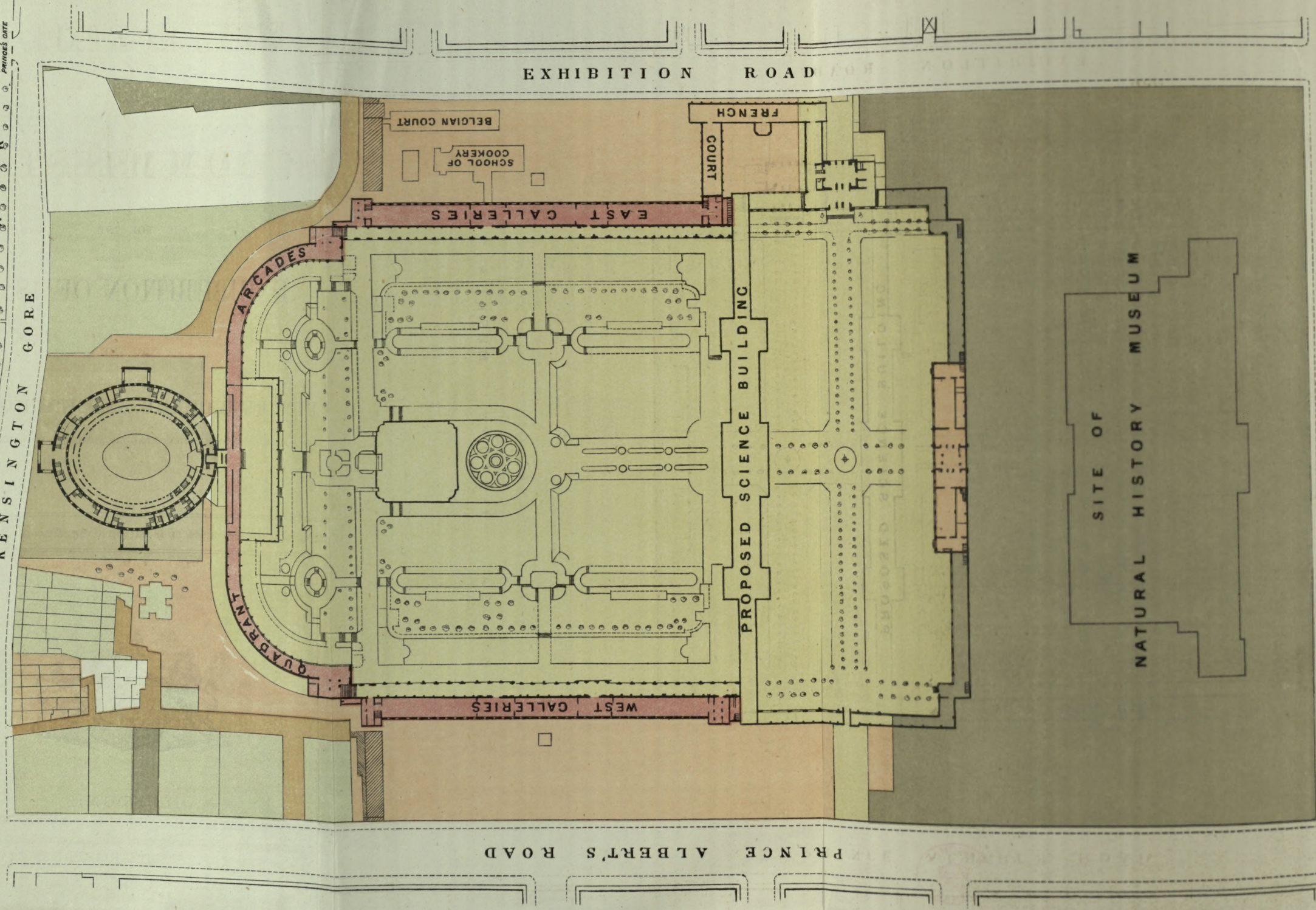


EX.
1851.
50



PLAN OF THE MAIN SQUARE
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1851.

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SIXTH REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE
RIGHT HON. RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, &c. &c.
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE
RIGHT HON. RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, &c. &c.,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR,

IN conformity with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue on 2nd December 1851, we have the honour to transmit to you, for Her Majesty's approbation, the Sixth Report of our proceedings.

We have to record our sense of the loss the Commission sustained by the death in 1869 of the late Earl of Derby, its second President. Lord Derby was one of the original members of the Commission, and in 1864 was elected President in succession to the Prince Consort.

Having ascertained that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was willing to undertake the duties of the President, we unanimously elected His Royal Highness a member, and President, of the Commission, and His Royal Highness was pleased to accept the office.

The Commission has lost by death, since the last Report, the following members, namely, the Earl of Rosse, the Earl Russell, Lord Taunton, General Grey, Sir Alexander Spearman, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir William Tite, and Mr. Thomas Baring.

Under the powers conferred by our Supplemental Charter, we have, in addition to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

Death of the
Earl of
Derby.

Appointment
of H.R.H.
the Prince of
Wales as
President.

Changes in
Commission.

elected as Commissioners His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Royal Highness the Prince Christian, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon (previously an *ex-officio* Commissioner), the present Earl of Derby (who has since resigned), the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Carnarvon, General Grey (deceased), Sir Henry Bartle Frere, Sir William Knollys, Mr. Childers, Mr. Playfair, Sir Anthony Rothschild (deceased), Sir Richard Wallace, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Sir Thomas Biddulph, Sir William Anderson, Sir Henry Cole (who resigned on his becoming our salaried officer as hereafter mentioned), Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir William Tite (deceased), Mr. Edgar Bowring (who was elected on his resignation of the office of secretary), Colonel Ellis, Mr. Beresford Hope, and General Ponsonby.*

Secretary.

Mr. Bowring, who had acted as our secretary with zeal and ability for nineteen years, resigned in 1869, on being elected a member of Parliament. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major-General) Scott of the Royal Engineers.

Site of the
Exhibition
of 1862.

We mentioned in our last Report that our object in selling to the Government the site of the Exhibition of 1862 and the greater part of the South Arcades, at less than half their estimated value, was to enable them to secure the preservation of the Exhibition Building. This building was in our judgment of great permanent value, and was capable of being easily converted into a Museum for the reception of the Natural History Collection of the British Museum, and into a Museum for Patents, leaving at the same time a large available space for other scientific collections. Although, however, the vote for the *site* was accepted by Parliament, the vote for the *buildings* was rejected. The Exhibition building was in consequence

* A list of the members of the Commission, showing the changes which have taken place since its formation, will be found in the Appendix (A., page 51).

removed, and the Government, after a long delay, obtained from Parliament a vote for a new Natural History Museum, and the building is now approaching completion.

The work which has since the date of our last Report engaged a greater share of our attention than any other has been the carrying out of a series of four Annual International Exhibitions, in the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874. The origin, the particulars, and the results of this series have been so fully detailed in a special Report* which we caused to be drawn up, under the direction of the Board of Management, by Sir Henry Cole, and which was forwarded to you, together with a letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in August 1875, for presentation to Her Majesty, that we need only now refer to this subject with comparative brevity.

The scheme of these Exhibitions contemplated a series of ten Annual Exhibitions, in each of which the Fine Arts (whether applied to works of utility or not so applied) and recent scientific inventions were to have place; and it was intended that the various classes of manufactures should be taken in turn, at the rate of three or four classes a year, so that every branch of Industry should be brought under review once during the series.†

For the purpose of accommodating these Exhibitions we erected permanent galleries adjoining the East and West Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, communicating by means of the North Quadrant Arcades with the Royal Albert Hall, and forming with the South Arcades and

* A Special Report on the Annual International Exhibitions of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, drawn up by Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., Acting Commissioner in 1873 and 1874, and presented by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, &c. &c., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

† An Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1870 for the protection of inventions exhibited at the Annual International Exhibitions, and a copy is inserted in the Appendix (B., page 53).

galleries a continuous line of buildings round the Gardens. (*See the Plan facing the title-page.*)

This arrangement was made with the view that visitors to the Annual Exhibitions should have free access to the Gardens, but after the first two Exhibitions the public were excluded from the Gardens, under the circumstances mentioned in a subsequent part of this report. This caused much inconvenience, and proved seriously detrimental to the success of the last two Exhibitions. In deciding on the erection of the Exhibition Galleries we were influenced by the consideration that, though the Exhibitions should fail, the increasing demand for space for the display of objects of Science and Art would soon provide uses for them, an anticipation which has been justified by their continuous employment for public purposes since the close of the Exhibitions. The cost of the galleries, including the communications between them and the Royal Albert Hall and other subordinate works, was 98,436*l.* We also expended 5,394*l.* in engine sheds and shafting, and we afterwards bought from the Belgian and French Governments, for the sum of 7,303*l.*, buildings which they had erected. The total expenditure on permanent works in connexion with the Annual International Exhibitions was therefore 111,133*l.*, and the furniture and fittings provided during the series cost 15,250*l.*, raising the total capital expenditure on these Exhibitions to 126,383*l.*

Results of
Exhibitions.

The first Exhibition of the series was opened on 1st May 1871 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty.* As Sir Henry Cole's Report contains a complete account of that and the three following Exhibitions, it appears sufficient here to present a summary of the financial result of the four Exhibitions.†

* A Report addressed to the Home Secretary on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition of 1871 will be found in the Appendix (C., page 54).

† General and detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the four Exhibitions are inserted in the Appendix (D., page 58).

Year.	Number of Visitors.	Gross Receipts.	Payments on Revenue Account, including purchases of Objects.	Profit.	Loss.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	1,142,154	76,433 16 11	58,762 13 10	17,671 3 1	—
1872	647,160	39,306 0 6	45,086 1 5	—	5,780 0 11
1873	499,842	27,761 16 8	39,888 3 7	—	12,126 6 11
1874	466,745	16,223 6 5	33,244 13 5	—	17,021 7 0
	2,755,901	159,725 0 6	176,981 12 3	17,671 3 1	34,927 14 10
					17,671 3 1
					17,256 11 9
					Deduct cost of purchases of objects (unsold) - - 3,344 6 11
					Loss on Revenue Account - £ 13,912 4 10

The success of the Exhibition of 1871 greatly surpassed expectations, that of 1872 was not so great, and the interest of the public rapidly decreased in the two succeeding years. In March 1874 we decided that, if the returns of the first two months of the Exhibition of that year showed no improvement over those of 1873, the Exhibitions should be discontinued. No improvement took place, and the series was brought to an end.

As the revenue account was charged with 15,420*l.* for interest on the capital expended (*see Appendix, page 59*), the loss on the working of the four Exhibitions (13,912*l.*) reduces itself to something less than the loss of the interest on capital during their continuance.

The only depreciation in the capital account of the Exhibitions is that caused by the resale of the glass cases and other furniture, which shows a loss of about 8,342*l.* on the original cost. The total loss on the series of Exhibitions was therefore 22,254*l.*, which, spread over the number of visitors, amounts to a little less than two pence a head. If these Exhibitions be viewed from the point of public instruction, the result contrasts very favourably (as Sir Henry Cole remarks in his Report) with the cost of the National

Museums; the cost at the British Museum being nearly 4s. per visitor, and at the South Kensington Museum being about 1s. 3d. per visitor.

Disposal of
objects.

We purchased certain of the objects exhibited at a cost of 3,344*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* These, and others presented to us during the Exhibitions, have been lent to the South Kensington, the Bethnal Green, the Sheffield, and the Nottingham Museums.

Sir Henry
Cole's ser-
vices.

We think it right at this point to refer to Sir Henry Cole's services to the Commission. The preparations for the Exhibition of 1871 began in July 1869 and from that time until 1873, when Sir Henry Cole resigned his appointments of Secretary of the Department of Science and Art and Director of the South Kensington Museum, he acted unofficially for the Commission. In August 1872 he was elected a member of our body. In 1873, after his connexion with the Government had terminated, he resigned his position as Commissioner and became a salaried officer of the Commission until the end of 1874, when the Exhibitions ceased. Though Sir Henry Cole had expressed his wish that his personal interests should not be considered, we nevertheless thought it incumbent on us to acknowledge the services he had rendered to the Exhibitions of 1871 and 1872, and in the organisation of that of 1873, involving a period of upwards of four years' labour, for which he had received no remuneration. We therefore resolved to offer Sir Henry Cole a sum of 2,000*l.*, but, while expressing himself grateful for our recognition of his services, he thought it right to decline the offer. A letter which Sir Henry Cole addressed to Lord Granville on the subject, and the reply which his Lordship wrote at our request, are given in the Appendix (E., page 61).

Disposal
of the
Exhibition
galleries.

Before the close of the Exhibition of 1874 we received an offer from the Secretary of State for India to take a lease of the *East Galleries* for the accommodation of the India Museum, and a lease of them was granted to the Secretary of State for three years from Christmas 1874, at a rent of 2,000*l.* a year. As we were desirous to promote the interests of a Museum

so important to this country, we accepted this rent, though sufficient only to cover the interest on the cost of the erection of the galleries, without taking into consideration the value of the site; and we have, since the expiration of the lease, permitted the Secretary of State for India to continue his tenancy of the Galleries on the same terms as were contained in the lease. We have also granted a lease to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings of the central portion of the *South Galleries* for seven years from Christmas 1875, at a rent of 1,500*l.* a year, with an option to the Lessees to purchase the freehold within five years for the sum of 30,000*l.* The *West Galleries* were let during 1875 for a private Exhibition of Pictures, and during 1876 they accommodated the principal portion of the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Instruments, for which purpose we placed them gratuitously at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government. After the close of that Exhibition it was suggested by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the objects exhibited should for the present remain in the West Galleries, and to this we consented. During the summer of 1877 we were able, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, to place a portion of these Galleries at the disposal of a body of gentlemen, who celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Printing into England by holding a very interesting Exhibition of ancient and modern objects connected with the Art of Printing. The northern end of the *French Court* has been lent to the Indian Government as an additional entrance to the India Museum, and the remaining portion to the Department of Science and Art, for the accommodation of objects which are awaiting the completion of new buildings at the South Kensington Museum. The French Court has also been frequently used for Government examinations. The glass-covered galleries erected over the *Quadrant Arcades* are being utilised for the purpose of storing a collection of objects forming the nucleus of a proposed Colonial Museum.

The building bought by us from the Belgian Government, School of Art-Needle-work. has, with a small adjacent building, been leased to the Trustees

of the Royal School of Art-Needlework, for five years, at a rent of 218*l.* a year. This school was established, under the presidency of Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with the object of restoring ornamental needlework, for secular purposes, to the high place it once held among decorative arts. The staff of lady workers numbers 100, and a collection of their productions, prepared for and sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876, excited general admiration.

School of
Cookery.

One of the classes of the Industrial Division of the Exhibition of 1873 consisted of "Food," and the Committee of Selection to whom we entrusted this class suggested that lectures on Cookery should be delivered in connexion with it. So great was the success of these lectures that the members of the Committee, of whom the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower was Chairman, formed themselves into a permanent Committee for the purpose of organizing a National Training School of Cookery, and we granted them the use of the building in which the lectures had been delivered. The primary object of the school is to train teachers to give instruction, in public schools, in cookery suitable to the wants of the middle and lower classes. The Committee have also established classes for pupils in the more elaborate branches of the art, from which some revenue is derived. Since the starting of the school in March 1874, upwards of 5,000 pupils have passed through it, nearly all of whom have received certificates of various degrees of efficiency, and 105 have received Teachers' diplomas. Schools have been opened in 64 provincial towns, and have been supplied with teachers from the training school, and 67 classes have been held in London and its suburbs. The London School Board, which has for some time experimentally employed teachers from the training school, has recently determined to organise regular courses of instruction in Cookery, and has expressed its readiness to accept the certificate of the training school as a sufficient test of the competency of persons desiring to join its staff of teachers of Cookery. The Committee of Council on Education now makes special grants

or "food, and its preparation." Understanding that the expenses of adapting and enlarging the building which we lent to the Committee had severely taxed their resources, we contributed, last year, to their funds the sum of 500*l.*, and the school is now free from liabilities and is self-supporting.

In our last Report we gave an account of the opening, on 5th June 1861, of the Royal Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, and we added a statement of the result of the establishment of the Gardens to the date of that Report.

Royal Horticultural Society.

We then explained the motives which induced us to enter into relations with the Horticultural Society. We were impressed with the fact that most of the institutions and buildings devoted to the advancement of Science and Art in London were unconnected with each other and were generally situated in localities where their extension, if wanted, was either impossible, or only to be obtained at enormous cost. We wished, therefore, to reserve on our Estate sufficient space to accommodate new institutions of this character and to afford facilities for others which might need extension, and we also felt that it would be desirable to form Gardens for the recreation of those who visited the Museums on the Estate. To create and maintain such Gardens, ourselves, would have charged the Estate with a heavy permanent expenditure, and the proposal of the Horticultural Society to take the central square of the Estate was therefore accepted in the belief that this arrangement would both advance the science of Horticulture and secure important interests in connexion with our trust. An agreement was therefore entered into, followed by two supplemental agreements, with the Society, to the following effect.

Resumé of our connexion with the Society.

We agreed to lease to the Society, for 31 years from 1st June 1861, about 22 acres of land in the centre of our main square. We constructed earthworks, and erected arcades, at a cost of 55,100*l.*, whilst the Society expended 60,000*l.* in laying out the Gardens and in erecting a Conservatory. The Society borrowed for this purpose 50,000*l.* on debentures.

No rent, in the proper sense of the term, was reserved to us, it being provided that the receipts from the Gardens should be annually ascertained, and should be applied, firstly, in payment of the expenses of the Gardens, and of the experimental garden still kept up at Chiswick; secondly, in payment of the interest on the debenture debt; and thirdly, in payment to us, of the sum of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*, being the amount of interest we rendered ourselves liable to pay by reason of our expenditure on the Gardens.

Any surplus beyond these payments was to be equally divided between the two bodies, the Society agreeing to apply three fifths of their share of such ultimate annual profits to the reduction of the debenture debt.

Expenses
committee.

For the purpose of regulating the amount to be retained each year by the Society for expenses, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed, to be called the "Expenses Committee," consisting of six persons, three of whom were to be named by each body, one of the members named by the Commissioners being elected chairman and invested with a casting vote.

Instead of the ordinary proviso for re-entry on nonpayment of rent, the agreements provided that "in case it shall happen, after the expiration of the first five years of the lease, that the sum or sums payable thereunder to the Commissioners as rent shall fail, in every one of any five consecutive years subsequent to the first five years, to be equal to the sum of" 2,361*l.* 15*s.*, then it should be lawful for us to recover possession of our property, together with all the improvements and erections upon it.

Finally, the right was granted to the Society of applying for a renewal of its tenancy for a further period of 31 years from the expiration of the original term, and we bound ourselves, in the case of such application being made, either to grant a renewal, on the same terms as the original lease, or to compensate the Society by payment of a sum of 15,000*l.*, or of such larger sum, not exceeding 25,000*l.*, as the debenture debt might then amount to.

The sums expended by us on the arcades proved insufficient to complete them according to the original design, and between the years 1862 and 1864 strong representations were made to us by the Society of the injurious effect which their unfinished condition had upon the undertaking. We therefore consented, as was mentioned in our last Report, to make a further outlay of 13,000*l.* on the Gardens. The so-called rent payable to the Commission out of the receipts from the Gardens was then, by a third supplemental agreement, raised to 2,400*l.*

Fifth
Report,
p. 79.

The Society commenced its career at South Kensington under the most favourable auspices. For the year 1862, we received not only our rent in full but also a further share of the profits, amounting to 506*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and the Society was enabled to pay off 300*l.* of its debenture debt. As subsequent experience showed, this first year's success was entirely due to the Exhibition of 1862, and, after a short time, the power of paying rent ceased.

Financial
results.

The following table shows the sums received by the Commission, and the amount applied in reduction of the debenture debt, from the beginning of the Society's lease to 1870 :—

Year.	Rent paid to Commissioners.	Surplus paid to Commissioners.	Reduction of Debenture Debt.
31st December, 1861	£ s. d. 1,029 2 0 (Half-year)	£ s. d. Nil	£ s. d. Nil
" 1862	2,289 10 0 (Full rent)	506 15 9	300 0 0
" 1863	203 9 8	Nil	Nil
" 1864	Nil	"	"
" 1865	185 11 9	"	"
" 1866	Nil	"	"
" 1867	"	"	"
" 1868	"	"	"
" 1869	"	"	"
" 1870	"	"	"

In the year 1871 we should have been entitled under the agreements to resume possession of the Gardens with all the improvements and erections therein if the full rent of

Connexion
of Gardens
with Exhi-
bitions.

2,400*l.* had not been earned by the Society. This year was the first of the series of Annual International Exhibitions. It was obvious that the Gardens would be an attraction to visitors to the Exhibition, and that the two institutions would benefit each other. We therefore entered into an arrangement with the Society by which its shows formed an integral part of the Exhibitions, the season-ticket holders had the free use of the Gardens, and ordinary visitors had certain privileges in respect of them.* The result of the Exhibition of 1871 appeared to justify our anticipations. The Society derived a sum exceeding 5,000*l.* from the admission of the Exhibition visitors to the Gardens. By this means it was enabled to pay its full rent of 2,400*l.*, and to prevent the forfeiture of its lease. The Exhibition of 1872 was less successful in its results, and a sum of only 1,200*l.* was paid as rent.

Proceedings
in 1873.

Until the year 1873 we had always found that so far as its means allowed the Society had endeavoured to promote the science and art of Horticulture; and when the establishment of the Annual Exhibitions led us to call on it to throw open the Gardens more freely to the public than it had hitherto done, we had met with a ready compliance. The modified degree of success which attended the Exhibition of 1872 caused our Board of Management, to whom we had entrusted the conduct of the Exhibitions, to seek for a still closer connexion between the Exhibitions and the Gardens, and they accordingly proposed to the Council of the Society an extension of the existing arrangements for the use of the Gardens by the visitors to the Exhibitions. But, at a general meeting, this modification, with amendments suggested by the Council, was rejected by a large majority of the Fellows present. The Council thereupon resigned their office, and the new Council refused to allow facilities for the use of the Gardens by visitors to the Exhibitions, and exacted a heavy payment from us merely

* The terms of the arrangements made with the Royal Horticultural Society for each of the four Annual International Exhibitions will be found in the Appendix (F., page 63).

for the use of passages which were necessary to the continuity of the galleries of the Exhibition. Their policy, which was continued during the succeeding year, contributed greatly to the failure of the scheme of Annual International Exhibitions, and proved equally disastrous to the Royal Horticultural Society. Many Fellows ceased to subscribe to it, and its income, which before had barely sufficed for the maintenance of the Gardens, rapidly diminished.

At the end of 1874 the acting Council, without communicating with us, levelled a large portion of the Gardens, and announced to the Fellows that they had arranged with a contractor for the formation of a Skating Rink for which there would be a separate entrance and extra payments.

Proposed
Skating
Rink.

As this proposal was inconsistent with the agreement between the Commissioners and the Horticultural Society, we put a *veto* upon it, and the proceedings were abandoned. The Council then applied to us for a modification of the terms of the tenancy, and during the spring of 1875 they submitted five proposals for that purpose. As these would have entailed heavy sacrifices upon us, without corresponding advantage to the public, we were compelled to decline them, and those members of the Council who had been most conspicuous in carrying out the policy inaugurated in 1873 resigned in the summer of 1875.

Veto on
Skating
Rink.

The conclusion of another five years, when the Society would forfeit its lease unless the full rent of 2,400*l.* were earned by the Gardens was now approaching. The Society had paid no rent since 1871; it was in debt to the extent of 5,000*l.*, and its buildings were in such a state that an expenditure estimated at 2,000*l.* was required to put them in repair. Under these circumstances it became our duty carefully to consider the position. On the one hand, if the Society failed to pay its rent, we should in 1876 have regained possession of the Gardens. On the other hand, if the Society, (as we were assured would have been the case,) by the assistance of the residents near the Gardens, paid the rent, it would have continued

Position of
Society in
1875.

for five years at least in its present position without means to promote efficiently the science of Horticulture or maintain the Gardens in a proper condition, and it probably would, every five years, have obtained money to pay the rent, and thus have continued in possession of the ground, without any advantage to the public, until 1892. We decided on a course, which would, if successful, place the Society in a position efficiently to fulfil its duties to the public, and, if unsuccessful, would lead to the termination of its lease at the end of 1878.

New agree-
ment with
Society.

We accordingly consented, in the spring of 1876, to modify the existing agreement for the tenancy of the Gardens by a new agreement, the substantial effect of which was as follows:— We postponed the right of re-entry, which would have accrued to us on 1st June 1876, until 31st December 1878, and agreed that if by that date the Society should raise its income from annual subscribers to 10,000*l.* a year (it being then under 6,000*l.* a year), we would forego that right of re-entry altogether. It was on the other hand agreed that if the Society should fail to raise its income to the required sum we should have an immediate right of re-entry, subject to the payment of a sum not exceeding 7,000*l.* which the Society was authorised to borrow in order to pay off its debts and put its buildings into repair.*

Proposal to
surrender
the Gardens.

The hopes which the Council of the Society had entertained of being able to raise its income to the sum required by the agreement last referred to, after fresh efforts to increase the number of Fellows, showed so little probability of being realised that on the proposal of the Council, a general meeting, held on 2nd August 1876, decided that the Horticultural Society could no longer maintain the Gardens at South Kensington. Lord Aberdare, the President of the Society, thereupon informed us that the Society was prepared to give up its lease as soon as possible, and was anxious to receive a proposal from us as to the terms on which we would accept a surrender.

* This agreement is inserted in the Appendix (G., page 67).

The Queen was graciously pleased to approve of our making arrangements for terminating the lease, in compliance with the desire of the Society, although the necessity for such a measure caused Her Majesty regret. Her Majesty at the same time approved of the plan for dealing with the Gardens which is set out in a subsequent passage of this Report.

Message
from the
Queen.

It will be remembered that under the agreements for the tenancy of the Gardens, the Society borrowed 50,000*l.* on debentures, and expended the sum in laying out the Gardens and building their Conservatory.

Opposition
of the de-
benture
holders.

The debenture holders lent their money on the security, so far as regarded *interest*, of the sum which the Expenses Committee were bound to set apart out of the annual "receipts from the Gardens" for payment of such interest; and on the security, so far as regarded the *principal*, firstly, of the three fifths of the surplus receipts from the Gardens, after payment of our rent, which the Society agreed to apply in reduction of the debenture debt, and, secondly, of the money which we should become liable to pay if we refused to renew the Society's lease in 1892, (in case the Society should then be entitled to ask for a renewal,) namely, one half the then existing debt. *The debentures expressly declare that neither the Society nor its property, other than the sums above referred to, shall be subject to any liability for the payment of the debt.**

The interest on the debenture debt was always provided for out of the receipts from the Gardens until the year 1876, but the principal has only been reduced by the sum of 300*l.*†

When Lord Aberdare made his statement to us we had been made aware that the Society had been advised by counsel that it could not surrender its agreement without the consent of the debenture holders, and as, in the absence of a surrender, we could not regain possession of the Gardens until 31st December 1878, we determined (in view of the proposals which we were then making to Her Majesty's Government,

* The form of the debentures is printed in the Appendix (H., page 72).

† See tabular statement at page 15.

and which are detailed in a subsequent passage of this Report) to offer to pay to the Society, as a consideration for the immediate surrender of the Gardens, a sum of money equivalent to the present value of the one half of the debenture debt which, under the circumstances already stated, we might have been called upon to pay in 1892. We hoped that the offer of this sum (amounting to about 14,000*l.*), would be accepted by the debenture holders, and that we should thus gain for the public the possession of the Gardens two years earlier than would otherwise be the case. The Society communicated this offer to a meeting of the debenture holders, but we regret to say that they declined to authorise the surrender of the Gardens unless provision were made for the payment of the debenture debt in full. We did not feel justified in offering a larger sum than that named; and although we had in the meantime obtained, and had communicated to the Council of the Society, the opinion of eminent counsel that the debenture holders had no legal or equitable right to prevent a surrender of the lease, the Council were not prepared to take the responsibility of surrendering the Gardens without the sanction of the debenture holders.

Present
position of
the Gardens.

During the last days of 1876 the Council issued a notice to the Fellows detailing the particulars of these negotiations with ourselves and with the debenture holders, stating that in the absence of subscriptions sufficient to maintain the Gardens in proper repair they would gladly have surrendered them and have devoted themselves to the promotion of the objects of the Society in its strictly scientific character; but this separation being for the present impracticable, it would be their duty to apply such funds as they might receive in accordance with their Charter. They accordingly invited subscriptions for the year 1877. The Council have since that time made further efforts to attract a sufficient number of new Fellows to raise the income of the Society from annual subscribers to the sum of 10,000*l.* a year required by the agreement of 5th April 1876. They have established a new

class of Fellows at a subscription of one guinea only, and have waived the admission fees on the election of new Fellows. During the year 1877 the Gardens were maintained in a creditable condition, and the Shows and Floral Meetings are said to have contrasted favourably with those of former years. Notwithstanding these efforts, the most recent financial statements of the Society present a further decline in its annual income. During the four years of the Annual International Exhibitions (1871-4) the receipts from Fellows' subscriptions averaged 8,027*l.* a year. In 1875 and 1876 the receipts from the same sources, not including admission fees, were 6,606*l.* and 4,773*l.* respectively, whilst in 1877 they fell to 3,942*l.* In March 1878, the Council addressed to us a letter urging that the income of 10,000*l.* from annual subscriptions, fixed by the agreement of 5th April 1876, was higher than was really necessary for the maintenance of the Society at South Kensington; and asking for an extension of time, beyond Christmas 1878, for fulfilling the conditions of that agreement. With the preceding facts before us, we could not believe that any reasonable extension of the three years fixed by the agreement was likely to enable the Society to raise its income even to the amount of 7,000*l.* a year, which the Council now put forward as sufficient for the expenses of the Society. We therefore decided that our duty to the public forbade us to consent to any modification of the agreement of 5th April 1876, and the Society's lease of the Gardens will accordingly terminate at the end of 1878.

In our last Report we explained the nature of a proposal which had been made to us for the erection on our Estate of a Central Hall of Arts and Sciences; we stated that we had come to the conclusion that the erection of such a building was within the scope of our trust, and would justify the expenditure of a considerable portion of our capital; that we had resolved to grant a site for the Hall, and in addition had guaranteed a sum of 50,000*l.* towards the cost of its construction, in return for which it was stipulated that we should be

Royal Albert
Hall.

entitled in our corporate capacity, to the same rights as were granted to private subscribers. We further stated that in the summer of 1866 the private subscriptions had reached the sum of 112,000*l.*, and that at that time Messrs. Lucas Brothers made an offer to the Provisional Committee of the Hall to erect the Building for the sum of 200,000*l.*, and to take in sittings, at the same rate as the other subscribers, the balance of their contract not covered by the subscribed capital and our guarantee of 50,000*l.* We added that we had accepted this offer, and we submitted an account of the laying of the first stone of the Royal Albert Hall by Her Majesty on 20th May 1867.

Opening of
Hall.

We have now to report that the Royal Albert Hall was opened by Her Majesty on 29th March 1871 at a state ceremony in the presence of the Royal Family and upwards of 10,000 spectators.*

By the terms of our guarantee of 50,000*l.* towards the cost of constructing the Hall, which we discharged by payment on the completion of the building, we became entitled to 500 seats in the Hall, and these were selected by and duly allotted to the Commissioners.

Purchase of
Messrs.
Lucas's
interest.

Under their contract for the erection of the Hall, Messrs. Lucas became entitled, as we have already explained, to seats representing in value the difference between 200,000*l.* and the amount subscribed by the public and ourselves. This amount having by the time of the completion of the building reached the sum of 170,000*l.*, Messrs. Lucas became entitled to 300 seats, representing the balance of 30,000*l.* Shortly after the opening of the Hall the Provisional Committee called our attention to the manner in which their interests and our's might be affected by the right of Messrs. Lucas to the selection and disposal of 300 seats, and we came to the conclusion that the monopoly of so many seats by a single firm might be prejudicial to the undertaking. Having

* A copy of the address presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of the Provisional Committee, to the Queen, will be found in the Appendix (I., page 74).

ascertained that Messrs. Lucas were willing to accept the sum of 30,000*l.* in lieu of their right of selection, we resolved to purchase that right, and the 300 seats were accordingly selected by and allotted to us, our interest in the Hall being thus increased to 800 seats.

We arranged with the Provisional Committee of the Hall that the seats belonging to us should be placed at the disposal of the Corporation, or its lessees, for each concert. We receive for them two-sevenths (being the proportion which our seats bear in value to the whole number of seats available for the public) of the amount which the Corporation derives from the percentage on the gross receipts paid in ordinary cases for the use of the Hall, and two-sevenths of the amount realised by the total sale of seats for each concert given by the Corporation, after payment of the expenses of the Hall.

Arrange-
ment for
letting our
seats.

The Charter of the Hall rendered it incumbent on the Provisional Committee to propose to the seatholders, within 12 months after the opening of the Hall, a Constitution for the government of the Corporation, and accordingly a general meeting of the Corporation was held on 25th March 1872, at which a Constitution was accepted by the members. The Provisional Committee then resigned, and a Council was elected for the future government of the Hall. The new Constitution received Her Majesty's gracious approval.*

Constitution
of Hall.

At the same time, in conformity with our guarantee, we executed a lease of the site of the Hall to the Corporation for a term of 999 years, at the rent of 1*s.* a year.†

Lease of site
of Hall.

Before the opening of the Hall, we had arranged with the Provisional Committee for the use of space in it suitable for the display of objects in connexion with the Annual International Exhibition of 1871, and also for free access to the

Use of Hall
for Annual
International
Exhibitions.

* A Report from the Provisional Committee to the Corporation, will be found in the Appendix (K., page 76), and the Form of Constitution in the Appendix (L., page 79).

† A copy of the lease is printed in the Appendix (M., page 88).

building during the daytime for the visitors to that Exhibition. For these privileges we paid the Corporation 30*l.* a day. The Hall was one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition, and amply repaid this outlay. The Exhibition of 1872 was carried out without our availing ourselves of the accommodation offered by the Hall, except for the trial of the musical instruments exhibited in that year. In 1873 we made an arrangement with the Corporation by which we took upon ourselves the maintenance of the Hall, and in return had the entire control of it during the daytime, the use of rooms for offices, and of the Picture Gallery for portions of the Exhibition. We also took the surplus revenue derived from all concerts given in the Building. This arrangement was continued for the Exhibition of 1874.

Guarantee
of 5,000*l.*

In December 1871 we deputed our General Purposes Committee to confer with the Provisional Committee on the best means of promoting the use of the Hall, and in order to enable them to carry into effect such measures as they might find expedient, we authorised them to incur liabilities to the amount of 5,000*l.* A sum of 3,331*l.* was expended out of this guarantee in the formation of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, a body which has contributed materially to the advancement of vocal music. We also assisted by a loan of 600*l.* the formation of the Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society.

Novello and
Co.'s
Concerts.

In March 1874 we received from the Council of the Hall a copy of a memorandum addressed to the seatholders informing them of an offer which had been made by Messrs. Novello & Co. to form a permanent orchestra in connexion with the Hall, to give nightly concerts (arranged so that every class of music should be represented in a complete manner) during about 10 months in the year, and to bear half the risk on condition that they received half the profits. The Council expressed their opinion that the influence which such an undertaking would exercise on the art of music in England, especially when the proximity of the new Training School for Music was considered, could not be over-estimated. They proposed

that the seatholders should take upon themselves the other half of the risk by means of a guarantee of 3*l.* on each of their seats, adding that it was not intended to continue the concerts for more than six months if they should be financially unsuccessful, and that the total expenses of the concerts for that period would be but little in excess of the proposed guarantee. Finding that a large majority of the other seatholders had given the guarantee we consented to join in it. The concerts were carried on, at first nightly and afterwards twice a week, until 62 concerts had been given. The experiment was financially unsuccessful and entailed a loss on the guaranteeing seatholders and ourselves, of 2*l.* per seat.

The letting of our seats for concerts under the arrangement made by us with the Provisional Committee has produced up to 31st December 1877 the sum of 5,343*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Revenue
from seats.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation held on 13th July 1875 the Council stated :— Permanent
maintenance
of Hall.

“ The most important question for the consideration of the Corporation was the provision of means for the maintenance of the Hall in a manner consistent with its character and objects, and with the illustrious name which it bears. It must be borne in mind that the Charter prohibits the raising of funds for any speculative purpose, and restricts the use of the Hall to objects directly connected with Science and Art. There can be no doubt that the money price originally attached to the seats was far below their actual value, if a calculation be made of the pecuniary advantages derived by the members and based on the letting value of the seats at the Concerts which have been already given. The Council, therefore, urge most emphatically on the Corporation the necessity for acquiescing in the proposal to raise an endowment fund, for, unless they do so, it is to be feared the property which they possess will inevitably fall into dilapidation.”

A strong opinion was expressed by the general body of seatholders present at the meeting, that the means proposed by the Council would fail to raise a permanent annual fund sufficient for the maintenance of the Hall ; and that it would

ultimately be necessary to obtain powers from Parliament for that purpose. It was, therefore, resolved that a circular should be issued, inviting subscriptions for the current year only. We subsequently joined the other seatholders in a contribution of 2*l.* per seat for the maintenance of the Hall for the year 1875.

Act of
Parliament.

In consequence of the opinion expressed at the meeting, the Council laid before Parliament, in the session of 1876, a Bill for making better provision for the maintenance of the Hall. The Bill, as amended, passed both Houses, and received the Royal Assent on 27th June 1876. By the Act a majority of seatholders present at a general meeting, held in February in each year, may rate the seatholders, at a sum not exceeding 2*l.* for each seat, for the purposes of keeping the Hall in repair, of paying the rates and taxes, and of keeping up the necessary staff. The Act contains a section restricting our voting powers, as holders of 800 seats in the Hall, on two points, viz., as regards votes for an assessment upon seatholders and on the election of the Council, so that on those two points our votes should be limited to one vote for each 50 seats held by us. As we were assured that such a restriction was essential to the passing of the Bill, we did not oppose the insertion of the section, for we considered that it would not lessen our general powers in regard to the use of the Hall for the promotion of Science and Art, and that the Act would define and limit our responsibility as to the maintenance of the Hall.*

Further
utilisation of
Hall.

The correspondence which passed with the Council of the Hall on the subject of this Act of Parliament led us to review our position in respect of our interest in the Hall. We were assisted in the consideration of this subject by a letter which Mr. Warren De La Rue, a member of the Council of the Hall, addressed to Mr. Lyon Playfair, a member of our

* A copy of the Act of Parliament is printed in the Appendix (N., page 94).

body who sits on the Council of the Hall as a representative of our interests.

Mr. De La Rue said :—

" I venture to ask you to bring under the notice of the Royal Commissioners the great capabilities of the Hall for aiding the various objects now under consideration, not, however, with any desire of making suggestions which might in any way clash with proposals already before them, but, on the contrary, to show that by using the magnificent building already in existence, a greater scope may be given to their well conceived scheme for a Museum of Science, with adjuncts for the promotion of Science in its higher branches. * * * The crush rooms and other portions of the building are well adapted for many uses connected with the advancement of Science, and the picture gallery, if not used for one of the national collections of pictures, would be most valuable for a complete library of Physical Science in contradistinction to the library of Natural History which could be more appropriately placed near the Natural History Museum. * * * It is most certainly to be deplored that the noble structure should remain unused except for occasional concerts, and that it should not be devoted to all the uses contemplated by the Charter. * * * I beg to suggest that Her Majesty's Commissioners might forego their share of the net proceeds derived from the letting of the Hall in consideration of the use of it for the purposes I have named, or others they may see fit to adopt."

We decided to act so far upon Mr. De La Rue's suggestion as to offer, in return for the use of the Picture Gallery and the galleries adjacent to the Conservatory (which we are prepared to lease, as hereafter explained, to Her Majesty's Government), to forego our share of the profits arising from performances in the Hall; and, as the Corporation might have to give up a considerable income which it now derives from admissions to view the Building, we further resolved to offer to pay off a sum of 4,000*l.* which it owed on capital account. The Corporation having accepted these proposals, we shall, if the Government take advantage of our offers, have secured important advantages for the public.

The question of the establishment on our Estate of a national institution for the advancement of musical education has for

National
Training

School of
Music.

Communi-
cations from
Royal
Academy of
Music.

many years been before us in various forms. So far back as the year 1854 we received a memorial from the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music, applying for the grant of a site on our Estate for a building suitable for an Academy. We appointed a committee to confer with the Directors on the subject, but no definite result was arrived at. In 1867 we received a further communication from the Academy, informing us that the Directors had been in communication with the Society of Arts, for the purpose of enlarging the basis of the Academy, with the object of making it a more national institution, and with the Provisional Committee of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences, for the purpose of arranging for its accommodation in the new Hall; and asking us for a grant of 10,000*l.* as an assistance towards the reorganisation of the institution. We thought it necessary to inform the Directors that in consequence of the great outlay for which we had recently made ourselves responsible in respect of the Hall we had grave doubts whether we should be justified in affording, or indeed able to afford, any pecuniary aid to the Academy, but we recommended them to continue their negotiations with the Provisional Committee of the Hall. After this intimation the authorities of the Royal Academy discontinued their correspondence with us.

Action of
Society of
Arts.

Shortly afterwards the Society of Arts, who had already held an enquiry into the state of musical education at home and abroad, began to take active steps for promoting the establishment of a National Training School of Music, and the opening of the Royal Albert Hall in 1871 gave a considerable impetus to the movement. In November 1871 the Council of the Society requested us to consider the expediency of granting accommodation to the School in the neighbourhood of the Hall, and in 1873 they addressed us again, enquiring on what terms we would allot to them a piece of land about 80 feet square opposite the west portico of the Hall. After taking the advice of our surveyor we agreed to grant a lease for 99 years of a piece of land of the description required, at a ground-rent of 80*l.*, and understanding that Mr. Charles J. Freake had

liberally undertaken to erect the School building and to present the School with the free use of it for five years, we agreed to postpone the payment of the ground-rent for the same period. Mr. Freake has since made an absolute gift of the building to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in trust for the nation. It was also arranged that the School should be under the management of a committee on which we should be represented by two members of our body. His Royal Highness the Prince Christian and Sir William Anderson have fulfilled this duty.

The first stone of the new building was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 18th December 1873, and the School was formally opened by His Royal Highness on 17th May 1876.

Opening of
School.

In April 1877 the Committee of Management of the School forwarded, for our consideration, a Statement of the history, objects, resources, management, and present state of their Institution, "with a view of leading us duly to appreciate " the urgent need which the School has of material assistance, " and to recognize with favour the peculiar claims which it has " upon us for such assistance."* After giving a sketch of the events which led to the establishment of the School on a basis separate from that of the Royal Academy of Music, the Statement pointed out that the School is supported by Scholarships of 40*l.* and 50*l.* a year each. Eighty-two of these Scholarships had been endowed *for a period of five years*, and the Committee of Management hoped that before long 100 Scholarships would have been established; but they added that 300 Scholarships are necessary for the proper development of the School, and that until that number is reached the resources of the School will be inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects which its promoters have in view. The Committee of Management therefore asked us to give the School at once a sufficient endowment for Scholarships, to be

Application
to Commis-
sioners for
assistance.

* A copy of the statement will be found in the Appendix (O., page 99).

awarded by public competition, to place it on an enlarged and more secure footing, and, when the proper time shall have come, to use our influence with Her Majesty's Government to induce it to extend the application of the Parliamentary grant for musical education to the Training School, so that the 300 Scholarships requisite for the full development of the School may be endowed.

We did not consider ourselves justified in complying with this request. It appeared to us that the inadequacy of the income of the School to accomplish the wishes of the Committee might be remedied if the School were to instruct, in addition to the free Scholars, pupils who would pay for their education. We have not learnt that any tangible objection to this course exists. The principle of combining free instruction with instruction on payment is successful with the Art Classes at South Kensington, and is adopted by the Royal Academy of Music. There is no doubt also that the original projectors of the School intended to avail themselves of this source of income. The Committee appointed by the Society of Arts to conduct the enquiry already alluded to, in their Report dated 27th June 1866, stated—

“ VII. The Committee consider that a National Academy should afford gratuitous education to a limited number of persons having great musical gifts, who, after proper training at the public expense, would engage to devote their talents to the service of the public as Professors of the Art of Music, and that the form in which parliamentary assistance would be best afforded would be by Scholarships, which should be held by candidates who in open competition had proved that they are endowed with the gift of musical ability.

“ VIII. *The Committee are also of opinion that besides the training of Free Scholars, the Academy should be open to the public at large on the payment of adequate fees, which might be graduated according to the musical ability of the pupil, and be auxiliary to the support of the Institution.*

“ X. The Committee consider that before Parliament can be asked to increase its present vote to the Royal Academy of Music, the Academy

should provide, through the voluntary aid of the public, permanent and suitable premises, possessing all requisite facilities for practice and study."

From the foregoing extracts, and from other passages of the same Report, we also learn that the "National Academy of Music," which it was the wish of the Society of Arts' Committee to see established, was to be formed by an enlargement of the basis of action of the existing Royal Academy of Music, and while we admire the energy which has been displayed in establishing the National Training School as a separate institution, we cannot help regretting that it was not directed in the path pointed out by the Committee of the Society of Arts. We think it right to state that it is our settled conviction that the union of the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School will be the best means of promoting the national development of high musical training. We have therefore heard with satisfaction that an important movement, under the leadership of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness the Prince Christian, has been made to establish a National College of Music on a more permanent and wider basis than any existing institution, and that the union of the Royal Academy and National Training School of Music forms one of the central objects of the movement.

Proposed
union with
Royal
Academy of
Music.

We shall be happy to co-operate, as far as our position allows, with those who are thus working in the interests of Music.

Although the opening of the South Kensington Station of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies has done much to improve the means of communication between our Estate and the other parts of London, we foresaw at an early stage of our preparations for the Annual International Exhibitions that it would conduce to their success, as well as to that of the Royal Albert Hall, to provide a covered communication from the South Kensington Station to the Exhibition buildings and to the Hall. We therefore endeavoured to make arrangements with the Railways.

Railway Companies and with the local authorities for the construction of an underground tunnel from the station to the south-east corner of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, and we entered into communication with the Treasury and the Department of Science and Art with a view to the formation of a covered way from the latter point to the entrance of our buildings. These negotiations, however, proved fruitless, and the proposal had to be abandoned.

In November 1871 we received notices of intended applications to Parliament for power to construct railways and foot subways between the South Kensington Station and the Royal Albert Hall. Of several competing schemes, that of Mr. T. W. Rammell for the construction of a Pneumatic Railway was alone persevered with. During the passage of the Bill through Parliament we took the usual steps for the protection of our interests, and secured the insertion of a clause for that object.* Owing, we believe, to financial obstacles, the railway has not been constructed.

The Metropolitan Railway Companies are now contemplating the construction of an underground passage from their station to the north-east corner of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, with branches to the South Kensington and Natural History Museums. The removal of the Natural History Collection of the British Museum to South Kensington renders such a passage more necessary now than when we applied to the Treasury.

Museum of
Fish-culture.

The collection of fish and of objects exemplifying the science of fish-culture, which is mentioned in our last Report as having been established on our Estate, is still accommodated in the South Galleries. We have been able occasionally to afford accommodation in various ways to this interesting exhibition.

South Ken-
sington
Museum.

In our Fourth and Fifth Reports we briefly alluded to the results attained by the Department of Science and Art since its establishment on our Estate. In the Fifth Report we

* A copy of the clause is printed in the Appendix (P., page 105).

mentioned that the number of Science Schools connected with the Department in 1866 was 153, attended by 6,835 scholars. In 1877 there were 1,348 Schools, attended by 55,927 scholars. In 1866, 99 Schools of Art were in operation, and were attended by 18,139 students. In 1877 there were 144 Schools of Art, attended by 29,414 students. In 1866 the total number of persons instructed in Art through the agency of the Department was 104,668; the number of persons so instructed in 1877 was 610,620. The visitors to the South Kensington Museum numbered 756,075 in 1866, and 913,701 in 1877; the total number of visitors to the Museum from its opening in June 1857 to 31st December 1877 having been 16,857,492.

The Royal Commissioners on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, in their Fourth Report, published in 1874, gave an account of the administration and condition of the South Kensington Museum, and recommended additions to its scientific collections.* We think it right to call special attention to the following passages of the Report, as a consideration of them had much influence in leading us to adopt the proposals for the future appropriation of our Estate which are hereafter set forth:—

Report of
Royal
Commis-
sioners on
Scientific
Instruction.

“ 81. While it is a matter of congratulation that the British Museum contains one of the finest and largest collections in existence illustrative of Biological Science, it is to be regretted that there is at present no National Collection of the Instruments used in the investigation of Mechanical, Chemical, or Physical Laws, although such collections are of great importance to persons interested in the Experimental Sciences.

“ 82. We consider that the recent progress in these Sciences and the daily increasing demand for knowledge concerning them make it desirable that the National Collections should be extended in this direction, so as to meet a great scientific requirement which cannot be provided for in any other way.

“ 83. The defect in our collections to which we have referred is indeed already keenly felt by teachers of Science. If a teacher of any branch of Experimental Science wishes to inspect any physical instrument not

* This portion of the Fourth Report of the Royal Commissioners on Scientific Instruction will be found in the Appendix (Q., page 107).

in his possession, as a teacher of Literature would a book, or a teacher of Biology would a specimen, there is no place in the country where he can do it.

"93. We accordingly recommend the formation of a Collection of Physical and Mechanical Instruments; and we submit for consideration whether it may not be expedient that this Collection, the Collection of the Patent Museum, and that of the Scientific and Educational Department of the South Kensington Museum, should be united and placed under the authority of a Minister of State."

Dealings
with Estate.

In our Fourth Report we stated that for the purpose of raising the sum payable to Her Majesty's Government, on the dissolution of the partnership between the Government and ourselves in the Kensington Gore Estate, we borrowed from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital the sum of 120,000*l.* on a mortgage of the Estate; and we also stated that, in order to enable us to carry out our agreement with the Royal Horticultural Society for the construction of arcades and earthworks, we borrowed from the same source the further sum of 50,000*l.* In our Fifth Report we showed that out of the purchase money of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, and out of the proceeds of the sales of ground rents, we had reduced our mortgage debt to 92,150*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* stock (the transactions being stock mortgages), representing 88,349*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* cash.

In the year 1870, for the purposes of meeting the expenditure on the permanent galleries for the Annual International Exhibitions, and of discharging our guarantee of 50,000*l.* towards the erection of the Royal Albert Hall, we borrowed from the Lords of the Admiralty, who now represent the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the sum of 150,000*l.* In order to meet our remaining expenditure on the capital account of the Annual International Exhibitions, to discharge our liabilities on the revenue account of the same, and to enable us to purchase the interest of Messrs. Lucas in the Royal Albert Hall, we subsequently borrowed further sums amounting to 43,500*l.* On the other hand, we have sold ground rents arising from portions of our Estate, which have produced the sum of 115,517*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* We have also sold, for the sum of 13,500*l.*

a narrow strip of ground lying between the grounds of Lowther (late Eden) Lodge and the Exhibition Road. These sums, together with a further sum of 1,726*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, amounting in all to 130,744*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, have been applied in reduction of the mortgage debt, which amounts at the date of this Report to 162,039*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* stock, representing about 155,000*l.* cash.

We have granted building leases of the land situate at the north-west corner of our main square, and extending from Kensington Gore to the north-west entrance of the Horticultural Gardens, at annual ground-rents amounting (including the site of stables in the rear) to 3,020*l.* We have also arranged to grant a building lease of the land in Kensington Gore, lying between the Royal Albert Hall and Lowther Lodge, at the annual rent of 3,150*l.*

In accordance with the announcement made by us in our Third Report, we have continued to transmit to the Home Office, for presentation to Her Majesty, annual statements of our receipts and expenditure. It is now our duty to submit, in continuation of the financial statement contained in Appendix U. of our Fifth Report, a statement of our receipts and expenditure for the whole period between 1st January 1867 and 31st December 1877, duly audited, as on each former occasion, by the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who kindly undertook the task of doing so at our request.*

With regard to our present financial position, we have the satisfaction of stating that in consequence of the great increase in the value of land at South Kensington the capital vested in us, and represented by our Estate, is considerably larger than at the date of our last Report.

It will be remembered that the result of the Exhibition of 1851 left us in possession of a sum of 186,000*l.* Since then we have given to Her Majesty's Government, for the use of the South Kensington Museum, property valued at 14,000*l.* We have sold to the Government, at less than half the value,

* See Appendix R., page 114. This Appendix also contains an account of the stock transactions relating to the loans from the funds of Greenwich Hospital.

the site of the new Natural History Museum, at that time worth upwards of 240,000*l.*, thus benefiting the nation by more than 120,000*l.* We have given the site of the Royal Albert Hall, worth 60,000*l.*, and have property in it which cost 80,000*l.* We have expended 3,500*l.* on objects of art and on specimens of manufactures, which are now distributed in Museums throughout the country; and we have also expended on the arcades and galleries round the Horticultural Gardens, buildings which remain our property, though now chiefly in the occupation of the Government, about 212,000*l.* We have thus contributed to public purposes a sum of nearly half a million. Notwithstanding this expenditure, we have land in our possession, and about to fall in, which, if cleared of the arcades and galleries, would possess a market value, as building land, exceeding a million sterling beyond all actual and contingent liabilities.

The annual income which we have hitherto derived from our Estate has not been in proportion to its value. This was the natural result of the policy to which we have until recently adhered, of keeping the whole of our main square in our hands, anticipating that, if not meanwhile required for scientific institutions, we should eventually reap, from the increase in its value, a benefit more than compensating for our loss of immediate income. The results, as we have already shown, have fully justified this course, though it has delayed assistance which might otherwise have been given to Science and Art in directions which are now occupying our attention.

Institutions
located on
Estate.

We have now reported the principal steps taken by us since the presentation of our Fifth Report, and it may be useful here to recapitulate the various institutions at present located on the Estate originally acquired by us:

1. The South Kensington Museum, the School of Science, and the Department of Science and Art.*
2. The Natural History Museum.*

* These are erected on the portions of the Estate sold to Her Majesty's Government.

3. The India Museum.
4. The Queensland Museum, and objects from other colonies, forming the nucleus of the proposed general Colonial Museum.
5. The Patent Museum.
6. The Royal Horticultural Society.
7. The Royal Albert Hall.
8. The National Portrait Gallery.
9. The National Training School for Music.
10. The School of Art Needlework.
11. The School of Cookery,
12. The Museum of Fish-culture.
13. Various portions of the Commissioners' buildings have also been taken advantage of for temporary Exhibitions, for Army and Civil Service Examinations, and for the Cambridge Local Examinations, in addition to those conducted by the Science and Art Department.

The discontinuance of the series of Annual International Exhibitions, the probable retirement of the Royal Horticultural Society from South Kensington, and the provision of a permanent maintenance for the Royal Albert Hall by the Act of 1876, have combined to afford us a favourable opportunity for a reconsideration of our position. We have accordingly maturely considered the subject of our future action, and we will now proceed to submit the conclusions at which we have arrived as to the best mode of dealing with our property.

Consideration of future policy.

We had been aware that an opinion has been expressed in some quarters that we ought to capitalise our property and distribute the proceeds among the various institutions for the promotion of Science and Art in the large towns of the kingdom.

This view was strongly pressed upon us by a deputation of municipal representatives of provincial boroughs in England and Wales who attended a meeting of our body at Marlborough

Deputation from provincial boroughs.

House on July 20th, 1877. This deputation proposed* as the best method of dealing with our trust: (1) the realization of our estate to as great an extent as possible, and (2) the application of the realized funds in grants to provincial museums for buildings, and for the purchase of suitable objects for exhibition therein.

The claim of the provincial towns to share in the application of our funds was supported by two considerations. In the first place it was said that the support which enabled the Exhibition of 1851 to be held was obtained, to a large extent, from our great manufacturing centres. As a fact, the metropolis subscribed 35,108*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* and the provinces 34,057*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The second consideration urged was the difficulty which is felt in provincial towns in raising, by means of rates, amounts adequate to meet the expenses of building and maintaining scientific museums and galleries of art. That we are not insensible to the claims of the provinces to a share of the benefits to be derived from the resources at our command will be seen from the resolutions at which we have arrived, but as to the form in which such benefit should accrue we hold different views from those expressed by the deputation. In the first place we consider that the proposal to capitalise the whole of our property cannot be entertained, because, apart from all other reasons, it is sufficient for our present purpose to observe that it would clearly be at variance with the appropriation of the land originally contemplated, and a reversal of the whole past policy of our body.† The object with which, under

* A Report of the proceedings at the reception of this deputation will be found in the Appendix (S., page 117).

† The following is an extract from our Second Report, dated in 1852. "A large number of suggestions and applications, in reference to the disposal of the surplus have been made to the Commissioners. * * * * The answer which the Commissioners have returned to the different applications submitted to them has been to show, by reference to their preliminary Report to Her Majesty, of the 6th of November last year, that they do not feel themselves to be in a position to comply with proposals which involve the surplus being

the guidance of the Prince Consort, we purchased the Estate was to provide a remedy for the want so often felt in this country of an extensive site for the development of great institutions for the promotion of Industrial Art and Science amongst the manufacturing population. The South Kensington Museum and the Museum of Natural History are two great monuments of the prudence of the course adopted, and, so long as the wants of Technical Education are so inefficiently provided for in this country as they are at present, we think that we ought to keep in our hands the means of meeting the possible requirements of institutions for that purpose.

Third Report, p. 8.

The property which is now in our possession, or will probably shortly fall into our hands, and with the disposal of which we have more immediately to deal, consists of the Horticultural Gardens, of the galleries surrounding them on the north, east, and west sides (those on the south side having been sold, or leased with the option of purchase, to the Government), and of the vacant lands which lie between those galleries and the Exhibition and Prince Albert's Roads, and which are generally called the East and West Annexe grounds.

With respect to the Gardens and the Exhibition galleries, we thought it expedient, before deciding upon any other disposition of them, to give to Her Majesty's Government an opportunity of purchasing them, and we accordingly offered

Offer to sell
Gardens, &c.
to Govern-
ment.

" applied to purposes of a limited, partial, or local character, or to returning to
" the different localities, in order to be there appropriated to local public objects
" connected with the progress of Art, Science, and Education, the amount of
" subscriptions originally raised in each place, which subscriptions were at the
" time made on the clear understanding that they must be ' absolute and definite.'
" The Commissioners would call especial attention to the memorials from the
" important manufacturing and commercial towns of Birmingham, Bristol, Halifax,
" Hull, Oldham, Sheffield, and the Staffordshire Potteries, which are appended to
" this Report, and indicate clearly the strong feeling entertained by those well
" entitled to form an opinion on this subject, of the importance of establishments
" for instructing those engaged in trade and manufacture in the principles of
" Science and Art on which their respective industries depend." The towns
mentioned presented memorials praying for the establishment of a Central Institution of Arts and Manufactures.

to sell these portions of our property to the Government on terms similar to those on which we had formerly sold the site of the Museum of Natural History, namely, at half the estimated value, and on condition that the property should be permanently used for purposes of Science and Art. The Government not being disposed to take advantage of this offer, though they appeared desirous of acquiring the Exhibition galleries, we resolved that the Eastern and Western Annexe grounds, which were most suitable sites for private residences, should be laid out for that purpose, proper access to the Gardens and the Exhibition galleries being preserved. We determined that the Western Annexe ground should be first disposed of, as, by this means, time would be given for the consideration by the Government of the purchase of the Eastern Annexe ground for the extension of the Indian and Colonial Museums, now provisionally located there.

Although there was still a large mortgage debt due to the Lords of the Admiralty, it was obvious that at no distant time we should be in a position enabling us to give considerable aid to national education in Art and Science in whatever form it might appear most expedient to offer it.

We considered that the work of the South Kensington Museum had more immediate and perhaps stronger claims upon our assistance than that of any other institution. It was the first institution established on our Estate; we had materially assisted it with grants of money and in other modes; we had in our Fourth Report commented upon the remarkable extent to which the Science and Art Department had realised, especially in its relations to provincial schools of Science and Art, the views originally put forward by us, by the advice and under the guidance of the Prince Consort, and we had always looked forward to "the ultimate adoption of measures calculated to make permanent provision" at Kensington for the instruction of the industrial classes in Science and Art "on a scale worthy of the nation."

In reply to an enquiry in Parliament in the session of 1876 as to the condition of the Art and Educational Reading Rooms

Insufficient
accommoda-
tion at South
Kensington.

See Fourth
Report, pages
6, 14, 18.

of the South Kensington Museum, it was admitted that these were insufficient in size, and otherwise unfit for the number of readers who resort to them. We learned that there was no space for the proper display of the Dyce and Forster collections which had been presented to the nation, and that room for the examination of the students' works (an important branch of the labours of the Science and Art Department) was urgently needed. Application had also been made by the Government for the use of our West Galleries for the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Instruments, which must have been postponed if we had not complied with the request. And, lastly, the Government had felt compelled to postpone the completion of the South Kensington Museum.

We had seen with satisfaction that, on the portion of our Estate immediately opposite the main square, the Government had erected a School of Science, largely fed by scholars from the provinces, who had the advantage of studying in practical laboratories of biology, physics, and chemistry under teachers so distinguished as Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Frankland. The laboratories are already overcrowded and are deficient in the accessories of scientific study, such as may be derived from scientific collections and a scientific library. The Trustees of the British Museum might possibly take into their consideration whether they could afford aid in the formation of the latter when the Natural History Museum is opened.

Influenced by these considerations, and by the regrets expressed by the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction, in their Report already quoted, we concluded that there could be no more appropriate employment of a portion of our resources than to expend them on a building on our own Estate, for the advancement of scientific study and research, and, in connexion with the South Kensington Museum, to receive the important contributions of instruments which we understood would be made to the nation at the close of the Loan Exhibition already alluded to.

Offer to
Government
to erect
Science
Museum.

We, therefore, proposed to Her Majesty's Government that 100,000*l.* of the amount we might realise, or might be enabled to raise on ground-rents, should be devoted to the furtherance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction by erecting, on a site opposite the Government Science Schools, a building suitable for a Museum of Scientific Instruments, or for a Library of Scientific Works, and for laboratories of scientific research and instruction. And we made this offer on condition that the Government would undertake to maintain the building, when erected, in the manner proposed. The site referred to is partly our property and partly the property of the Government, and we suggested that, in exchange for a conveyance of the part belonging to us, the Government should return to us two small portions of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, which project into our main square.

At the time this offer was made, there appeared a fair probability, for reasons detailed elsewhere (*see page 18*), that the Royal Horticultural Society would be able to retain the Gardens, but, as it now appears certain that the Society can no longer maintain them, we have reconsidered the proposed position for the building. We are now of opinion that the best position for the proposed Science Museum will be on the northern boundary of the present "Ante Garden" of the Royal Horticultural Society, as shown on the plan accompanying this Report. Such a building would connect in a convenient manner the present East and West Exhibition Galleries, and would be in close proximity to the South Kensington Museum. This arrangement would leave untouched the principal part of the Gardens, which would afford desirable recreation grounds for the public visiting the surrounding institutions, and would thus remain available for such other destination as future requirements may point out for it. On the south side of the new building would be left a broad and highly valuable strip of ground which might be reserved, for a limited period, for a possible extension of the Science Museum, or for other public buildings, and if found not to be required for such purposes

would, by its sale for private buildings, provide a further large addition to the resources at our command. We have therefore offered to the Government the site shown on the Plan, in the place of that previously suggested.

Understanding also that the Government are desirous of acquiring the Exhibition galleries, we have offered to lease those galleries for a term of years, at a rent based upon the amount expended in their erection, without seeking any return for the value of the sites. We have further offered to lease the portion of the Gardens north of the proposed new Science building to the Government for a term of years, free of rent, on condition that it be maintained wholly or partially as a Public Park. Lastly, we have, by virtue of our arrangement with the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall (*see page 27*), offered to grant to the Government, on favourable terms, a lease of those galleries of the Hall which the Corporation propose to make over to us for the exhibition of some national collection of Art or Science objects, or for other purposes of public importance consistent with our trust.*

Should the Government accept our offers, they will gain possession, on very favourable terms, of buildings adapted for purposes of Technical Education, surrounding the finest quadrangle in the metropolis. As has been already mentioned, the Government have availed themselves largely of our permission to use the Exhibition galleries for public examinations; and

* A copy of the letters addressed to the Treasury, embodying the proposals above set forth, will be found in the Appendix (T., page 126). A copy of a memorial which has been presented to the Lord President of the Council (the Duke of Richmond, K.G.), urging the importance of the establishment of a Museum of Pure and Applied Science, is also given in the Appendix (U., page 130). This memorial is signed by the President and many members of the Royal Society, by the Presidents of the Institute of Naval Architects, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Meteorological Society, the Chemical Society, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the Royal Horticultural Society, the Linnean Society, the Royal Microscopical Society, the Medical Council, the Society of Telegraphic Engineers, the Physical Society, the Geological Society, and the British Association, and by other gentlemen holding positions rendering them of authority on the subject of scientific education.

until the whole of the space be required for the advancement of Technical Education, portions of these galleries might still be used for that purpose.* The adjoining Garden would not only be an agreeable resort for visitors to the Museums, but would prove an inestimable boon, in their intervals of rest, to a large number of young persons annually subjected to the severe strain upon mind and body entailed by a lengthened examination. The proposed new building would complete the group of buildings already erected by the Commission, and these, together with the central and upper Gardens, would alone satisfactorily realise the first conception of the illustrious Prince who conceived the idea of purchasing the estate. Should the Government eventually acquire also the ante-garden for the extension of the Science building now proposed, or for other public buildings, and thus connect our direct work with the Natural History and the South Kensington Museums, the success of the plans of the Prince Consort would be complete. The national collections of Mediæval and Recent Art would have their home on the portion of the Estate purchased with the funds derived from the Exhibition of 1851 which lies on the east of Exhibition Road; the Science collections on the portion of the Estate which lies on the west of that road.

Suggestion
of grants to
local insti-
tutions.

Having thus resolved to dispose of a portion of our resources in favour of institutions which, although unquestionably of national importance, yet confer a more immediate benefit upon the metropolis, we proceeded to consider how we might best assist the provinces. The suggestion that the resources at our command might be applied to the promotion of local Museums of Science and Art, by grants in aid of buildings or collections of suitable objects, had received our full consideration before the deputation of provincial municipal representatives, already referred to, pressed this course upon us. The establishment of local Museums is an object which has long commended itself to us. In the original scheme,

* We have been unable to comply with a request made for the use of the West Galleries for examinations to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners having already lent them to the Government, as stated at page 11.

drawn up in the year 1868, for the series of Annual International Exhibitions, it was proposed that "a sum of money" might be annually devoted to make purchases of remarkable objects, which might be sent to local Museums throughout the country." If this scheme had proved permanently successful, we might have been able to supply, by degrees, each of the principal centres of industry with collections of objects illustrating the manufactures in which they are chiefly interested. But, in the present condition of our trust, we see several objections to the promotion of local institutions as a method of applying our resources. Firstly, the amount of the funds at our disposal is very limited, as compared with the numerous demands which might legitimately be made upon us in case we announced our readiness to make grants in favour of local institutions. Secondly, we fear the risk that the knowledge that a central body was ready with funds to assist local objects would have the effect of decreasing rather than stimulating private local subscriptions, and of producing a lukewarmness in local efforts, which would far more than counterbalance the moderate amount of assistance which a share of our funds would provide. Thirdly, and chiefly, it is evident that such grants, while exhausting our funds, would result in mere temporary help to Science and Art.

We have observed that in recent years a great impulse has been given to the scientific instruction of the population in the great centres of industry by the establishment of provincial Colleges of Science, and we judge that it would be a great benefit to the cause of scientific education if the most promising students in provincial Science classes could be enabled to complete their studies either in these provincial Colleges or in the institutions of the metropolis. We have consequently abandoned the idea of making direct grants to local institutions in favour of the establishment of scholarships, which we believe to be a more efficacious means of advancing education in Science and Art. This plan, the details of which we have yet to mature, has also the advantage that when we succeed in letting that portion of our property which we propose to

Establish-
ment of Pro-
vincial
Scholarships.

appropriate for building, scholarships can be provided out of the income of our estate, leaving the capital untouched. An objection was made on behalf of the deputation that "scholarships in connexion with local institutions could be only tenable in a very few of the towns represented; only perhaps half a dozen have institutions to which scholarships could be affiliated, and thus all the other scholarships would be tenable at institutions in the metropolis." We are aware that the number of towns in which the money awarded as scholarships would actually be spent is small, but the scholarships would be open to the United Kingdom, and would have much wider influence than direct grants made to establish or assist local Museums, for only a limited number of places can establish Art or Science Museums, or Schools, whereas every village in the country can send competitors for scholarships. The amount which we may be able to set apart for the establishment of scholarships must depend to a great extent on the conclusion which Her Majesty's Government may come to with respect to the Exhibition galleries, but we hope that it will ultimately be at least equal to the sum which we have offered to expend on the new Science building.

Conclusion.

It remains for us now to sum up briefly the various particulars contained in this Report.

We have mentioned that Her Majesty's Government have taken steps to utilise the site of the Exhibition of 1862, which we sold at less than half the value, on condition that it should be permanently devoted to Science and Art. We have given an account of the series of Annual International Exhibitions, and have shown that this experiment was carried out by us at a comparatively small cost. We have narrated our transactions with the Royal Horticultural Society, and have shown that the present lease of the Gardens will terminate at the end of the present year. We have given an account of the completion of the Royal Albert Hall, of the assistance which we have rendered to it, and of the means by which a provision has been made for its permanent maintenance. We have referred

to the establishment of the National Training School of Music in connexion with the Royal Albert Hall. We have noted the progressive development of the Department of Science and Art. We have explained the various purposes of public utility to which portions of our Estate have been applied since the date of our last Report, and have submitted a statement of our financial position.

We have further laid before you our proposals for the future, which are, firstly, to erect, with the concurrence of the Government, a building to be used for purposes of Scientific and Technical instruction, to contain Laboratories for study and research, a Collection of Scientific Instruments, and a Library of Works on Science, and to transfer it to the Government on the condition that it shall be used for those purposes ; secondly, to place the Government in possession, on very favourable terms, of our permanent galleries ; thirdly, to lease to the Government, free of rent, the greater portion of the present Horticultural Gardens as a place of recreation for the public ; and, finally, to establish a number of Scholarships for the purpose of aiding the development of Scientific Culture and Technical Training in the manufacturing districts of the country.

To the foresight and wise counsels of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, our First President, may be chiefly attributed the improvement in the artistic cultivation of the present generation, as compared with those which preceded the Exhibition of 1851. The provision now made by the Government for instruction in Art may fairly be considered to be commensurate with the wants of the country. For Science, however, there is no adequate provision, and we believe it to be our duty to promote its study and diffusion, so far as our means will permit us, in a manner calculated to benefit all parts of the country. It is with this object that we have determined to found the Science Scholarships alluded to, and have made the proposal to the Government to establish on our Estate institutions calculated to promote those studies in Science which are so essential to the progress of industry. Amid the

growing competition of the world, England can only expect to maintain her high position among manufacturing nations by a thorough training of her people in Science and Art.

It only remains for us once more to express to Her Majesty our grateful thanks for the confidence reposed in us by Her Majesty, and to repeat the assurance of our anxiety to merit a continuance of Her Majesty's gracious approval of our endeavours to assist in advancing those great interests of Science and Art for the promotion of which we were incorporated.

Given under our Corporate Seal at Marlborough House,
this twenty-ninth day of July 1878.



HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Secretary.

ALBERT EDWARD, P.

ARTHUR.

CHRISTIAN.

GEORGE.

TECK.

RICHMOND AND GORDON.

BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

LANSDOWNE.

SALISBURY.

RIPON.

ROSEBERRY.

SPENCER.

CARNARVON.

GRANVILLE.

BEACONSFIELD.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

PORTMAN.

OVERSTONE.

ABERDARE.

GERARD NOEL.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

ROBERT LOWE.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

W. KNOLLYS.

LYON PLAYFAIR.

THOS. BIDDULPH.

THOMAS BAZLEY.

THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.

RICHARD WALLACE.

ALEX. MILNE.

W. G. ANDERSON.

HENRY THRING.

D. M. PROBYN.

FRANCIS GRANT.

FRANCIS R. SANDFORD.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

ARTHUR ELLIS.

J. F. BATEMAN.

T. F. GIBSON.

A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE.

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

H. C. SORBY.

[His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
and SIR HENRY BARTLE FRERE are absent from Europe.]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

(See Report, page 6.)

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, FROM THE FORMATION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K.G. Appointed 3rd January 1850. *Died*
December 1861.

Succeeded by

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, 14th Earl of Derby, K.G. Appointed
Member of the Commission 3rd January 1850. Elected President 16th April 1864.
Died 1869.

Succeeded by

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission,
and President, 18th February 1870.

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Elected 16 Feb. 1872 - His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (*Chairman
of General Purposes Committee, 6th March 1872 to its
dissolution, 6th December 1872. Chairman of Board of
Management, 13th August 1872 to 16th December 1872.*)

„ 16 Feb. 1872 - His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

„ 18 Feb. 1870 - His Royal Highness the Prince Christian, K.G. (*Acting
Chairman of General Purposes Committee, 7th February
1871 to 16th June 1871.*)

„ 21 Oct. 1872 - His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

„ 18 July 1870 - His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.

Appointed by Royal
Commission—

3 Jan. 1850

- The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.

„ -

- The Earl of Rosse, K.P. *Died* 1868.

„ -

- The Earl Granville, K.G. (*Chairman of Finance Committee
from 24th January 1850 to its ceasing to act, 13th August
1872.*)

3 Jan. 1850

3 Jan. 1850

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|
| Commission— | | - The Earl of Ellesmere. <i>Died 1862.</i> |
| 3 Jan. 1850 | | - The Earl Russell, K.G. <i>Died 1878.</i> |
| " | " | - The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. <i>Died 1850.</i> |
| " | " | - The Lord Taunton. <i>Died 1870.</i> |
| " | " | - The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. |
| " | " | - Sir Richard Westmacott. <i>Died 1857.</i> |
| " | " | - Thomas Baring, Esq. <i>Died 1873.</i> |
| " | " | - Sir Charles Barry. <i>Died 1860.</i> |
| " | " | - Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart. |
| " | " | - Richard Cobden, Esq. <i>Died 1865.</i> |
| " | " | - Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A. <i>Died 1866.</i> |
| " | " | - Thomas Field Gibson, Esq. |
| " | " | - John Gott, Esq. <i>Died 1867.</i> |
| " | " | - The Lord Overstone. |
| " | " | - Philip Pusey, Esq. <i>Died 1856.</i> |
| " | " | - Alderman William Thompson. <i>Died 1855.</i> |
| Appointed by Royal | | |
| Charter, 15th Aug. 1850. | | } Robert Stephenson, Esq. <i>Died 1859.</i> |
| Elected | 5 March 1851 | Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. <i>Died 1875.</i> |
| " | 14 Jan. 1852 | Sir William Cubitt. <i>Died 1862.</i> |
| " | 24 April 1852 | Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. <i>Died 1869.</i> |
| " | 24 April 1852 | John Shepherd, Esq. <i>Died 1859.</i> |
| " | 24 April 1852 | The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart. <i>Died 1874.</i> |
| " | 29 June 1852 | Walter Coulson, Esq., Q.C. <i>Died 1861.</i> |
| " | 25 Jan. 1853 | The Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G. |
| " | 30 June 1855 | Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B. <i>Died 1871.</i> |
| " | 14 Feb. 1857 | The Viscount Portman. |
| " | 1 May 1858 | The Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart. <i>Died 1863.</i> |
| " | 3 May 1861 | The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. |
| " | 3 May 1861 | Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart. |
| " | 3 May 1861 | Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B. |
| " | 30 June 1863 | The Right Hon. Robert Lowe. |
| " | 30 June 1863 | The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B. |
| " | 30 June 1863 | Sir Morton S. Peto. <i>Resigned 15th Aug. 1867.</i> |
| " | 30 July 1866 | The Lord Aberdare. |
| " | 30 July 1866 | Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. |
| " | 8 July 1869 | Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. |
| " | 8 July 1869 | General the Hon. Charles Grey. <i>Died 1870.</i> |
| " | 8 July 1869 | Sir Francis R. Sandford, C.B. |
| " | 8 July 1869 | The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, C.B. |
| " | 18 Feb. 1870 | Edward Henry, 15th Earl of Derby. <i>Resigned 9 Mar. 1875.</i> |
| " | 12 May 1870 | Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, K.C.B. |
| " | 12 May 1870 | Lieutenant-General Henry F. Ponsonby. |
| " | 18 July 1870 | The Marquis of Ripon, K.G. (<i>Chairman of General Purposes Committee from 4th November 1869, being then an ex-officio Commissioner, to 6th March 1872.</i>) |
| " | 18 July 1870 | Sir William Tite. <i>Died 1873.</i> |
| " | 18 July 1870 | Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq. |
| " | 13 Aug. 1872 | Sir William G. Anderson, K.C.B. |
| " | 13 Aug. 1872 | Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B. <i>Resigned 17 June 1873.</i> |
| " | 21 Oct. 1872 | The Marquis of Lansdowne. |
| " | 22 Feb. 1873 | The Earl of Carnarvon. (<i>Chairman of Board of Management from 22nd February 1873 to 25th March 1874.</i>) |
| " | 22 Feb. 1873 | The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers. |
| " | 22 Feb. 1873 | Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart. <i>Died 1875.</i> |
| " | 22 Feb. 1873 | Sir Richard Wallace, Bart. |
| " | 22 Feb. 1873 | The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B. G.C.S.I. |
| " | 8 Dec. 1873 | General the Right Hon. Sir William T. Knollys, K.C.B. |

Elected	8 Dec.	1873	Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.
"	25 Mar.	1874	The Earl Spencer, K.G. (<i>Appointed Chairman of the Board of Management 25th March 1874.</i>)
"	9 May	1874	The Earl of Rosebery.
"	24 May	1876	The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
"	20 July	1877	Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B.
"	20 July	1877	Colonel Arthur Ellis, C.S.I.
"	29 July	1878	The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

3 Jan. 1850	-	The Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. <i>Ceased 1858.</i>
"	-	The President of the Geological Society of London.
"	-	The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Elected 23 Feb. 1853	-	The Lord President of the Council.
"	-	The First Lord of the Treasury.
"	-	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
"	-	The President of the Board of Trade.
"	-	The First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works.
" 14 Feb. 1857	-	The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX B.

(See Report, page 7.)

AN ACT for the PROTECTION of INVENTIONS exhibited at INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

[33 & 34 Vict. cap. 27.]

[14th July 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that such protection as is herein-after mentioned should be afforded to persons desirous of exhibiting new inventions at exhibitions to be held in the United Kingdom:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)

1. This Act may be cited as "The Protection of Inventions Act, 1870."
2. The exhibition of any new invention at any international exhibition shall not, nor shall the publication during the period of the holding of such exhibition of any description of such invention, nor shall the user of such invention for the purposes of such exhibition, and within the place where the same may be held, nor shall the user of such invention elsewhere by any person without the privity and consent of the true and first inventor thereof, prejudice the right of the exhibitor thereof, he being the true and first inventor, within six months from the time of the opening of such exhibition, to leave at the

Short title.

Exhibition of new invention not to prejudice patent rights.

office of the Commissioners of Patents a petition for the grant of letters patent for such invention and the declaration accompanying the same, and a provisional specification or a complete specification thereof, under The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, and the Acts amending the same, or to obtain provisional protection or letters patent for such invention in pursuance of those Acts, nor invalidate any letters patent which may be granted for such invention upon any such petition as aforesaid.

Exhibition of designs not to prejudice right to registration.

3. The exhibition at any international exhibition of any new design capable of being registered provisionally under "The Designs Act, 1850," or of any article to which such design is applied, shall not, nor shall the publication during the period of the holding of such exhibition of any description of such design, prejudice the right of any person to register, provisionally or otherwise, such design, or invalidate any provisional or other registration which may be granted for such design.

Application of Act to international exhibitions in general.

4. The term "international exhibition" shall mean in this Act the Workmen's International Exhibition to be held in the year 1870; also any of the annual international exhibitions of select works of fine and industrial art and scientific inventions to be held in the year 1871 and succeeding years, under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; also any international exhibition which the Board of Trade may, upon the application of any persons desirous of holding such exhibition, certify to be in their judgment calculated to promote British art or industry, and to prove beneficial to the mercantile or industrious classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

APPENDIX C.

(See Report, page 8.)

REPORT OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 ON THE OPENING OF THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

To the Right Honourable HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P., one of HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE

SIR,

1. HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, incorporated by Royal Charter to dispose of the surplus arising from that Exhibition in the promotion of objects tending to increase the means of industrial education, and to extend the influence of Science and Art upon

productive industry, have to report that, in the discharge of the trust committed to them, they have resolved to establish a series of Annual International Exhibitions of the Fine Arts and of Industry, the first of which is open this day.

2. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the great Exhibition of 1851, various Exhibitions have taken place in this and other countries, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have not failed to take advantage of the information which the different organizations of such Exhibitions have afforded in determining the principles on which the present series should be based, in order as far as possible to increase their practical utility.

3. Her Majesty's Commissioners observed that the tendency of such Exhibitions has been to encourage undue increase in their size, to admit objects in no way distinguishable for any peculiar merit beyond those to be obtained in the ordinary way of trade, and to throw upon exhibitors, who were influenced by considerations apart from the actual sale which might be made in the Exhibition itself, a heavier tax than they were inclined to bear.

4. It had also forced itself upon the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners that the system of pronouncing definite opinions on the merits of this or that production, by means of juries, led to inconveniences. The estimation of the merits of the goods of each country was often determined very much in the proportion of the number of the jurors it was allowed to name. It was impossible to find jurors with sufficient technical knowledge of all the sub-divisions necessarily grouped under one heading to pronounce comprehensive and correct judgments on the comparative excellence of the objects exhibited; and, amid the enormous mass of objects which such immense Exhibitions brought together, many oversights occurred which did injustice to individuals.

5. In settling the principles for placing the objects in the Exhibition of 1851, it was the strong wish of the Prince Consort that the arrangement should be by classes, and not by nationalities—a wish which it was impossible to realise in such a novel and vast undertaking—but Her Majesty's Commissioners feel satisfaction in having in the present year, in great measure, carried out the wishes of the great founder of International Exhibitions; and, in future years, they intend to carry the principle into effect without exceptions. By this means greater scope will be given to the public for the actual comparison of the works of different countries, and the educational and practical value of such displays will be much increased.

6. Guided by these ideas, Her Majesty's Commissioners arrived at the following conclusions, and have endeavoured to give effect to them in the present Exhibition.

- (a.) To confine the Exhibition of each year to two or three industries only, but to admit every year works of Fine Art, Scientific Invention, and Horticulture.
- (b.) To admit such objects only as might be selected as worthy of exhibition by a competent Committee of Selection.
- (c.) To group these objects by classes and not by nationalities. In the case of Fine Arts, certain slight modifications of the rule have, for this year only, as already intimated, been admitted.
- (d.) To save to exhibitors, so far as possible, the cost and trouble of exhibiting, by providing for them glass cases, stands, steam power, and other appliances for the proper exhibition of their objects, and also by employing agents who will answer inquiries respecting the objects, and generally watch over the interests of the exhibitors.

7. With the view of increasing the educational value of the Exhibition Her Majesty's Commissioners have also made arrangements for issuing, within a few weeks of the opening of the Exhibition, reports on the various classes of objects. In these reports an attempt will be made to inculcate such principles as will enable the public to arrive at a standard of judgment, and form its own opinions upon them.

8. In discarding the jury system, Her Majesty's Commissioners also abandon that of giving prizes, which had proved a source of dissatisfaction and sometimes of abuse. The admission to the Exhibition itself, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Commissioners, should be viewed as conferring a distinction worthy of competition.

9. Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to acknowledge the patience and conscientiousness with which the ladies and gentlemen, eminent in the spheres of Art, Science, and Industry, who were invited to act as Committees of Selection, have carried out their arduous and responsible duties.

10. In the design of the Royal Albert Hall, erected to the memory of the Prince Consort, considerable provision had been made for the exhibition of objects in and around the main chamber of the structure. Her Majesty's Commissioners have, therefore, taken advantage of the space thus afforded for this year's Exhibition, while for the main portions of the Exhibitions they have erected on each side of the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden spacious and well-lighted galleries, which communicate with the Hall and with each other. To the erection of those galleries they have devoted the sum of 75,000*l.* out of the surplus left in their trust.

11. They have devoted a further sum of 25,000*l.* in providing fittings, furniture, and cases for the Exhibition galleries, for certain necessary work in the adjacent buildings, to enable them to be used as a part of the Exhibition space, and to meet the preliminary expenses attending the

undertaking. The total cost, therefore, of opening this, the first of the series of Exhibitions, including the permanent structures, which will be available for the whole series, will be 100,000*l*.

12. The representation of all branches of the Fine Arts, of Scientific Inventions, and of Horticulture, takes place this year, as it will do in subsequent years, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have selected woollen and worsted, pottery, and educational appliances as the manufactures and industries for the Exhibition opened this day.

13. Her Majesty's Commissioners have also decided that during the Exhibition representations of music, as a branch of the Fine Arts, shall take place in the Royal Albert Hall, with a view to the improvement of the taste for music, which has not hitherto met with that attention in England as an elevating and educational instrument which has been bestowed upon it in other civilised countries. The four nationalities of England, France, Germany, and Italy will be specially represented by musical compositions on this day.

14. To this report Her Majesty's Commissioners append the catalogue of the Exhibition of the present year, enumerating upwards of 8,000 objects or groups of objects, and they humbly trust that their work this year will receive Her Majesty's gracious favour and approval.

15. It was long since announced to the world that this Exhibition would open on the 1st of May, for it appeared to Her Majesty's Commissioners that the present series of Exhibitions could not be opened more appropriately than on the anniversary of the day on which the first Great International Exhibition, of which they are the natural sequel, was thrown open to the admiration of the world; and they trust that, by the blessing of God, the work on which they are engaged will not only promote the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects, but will assist in promoting the friendship, and brotherhood, and happiness of all the nations of the earth.

Sealed with the seal of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, by their order, this first day of May 1871.

(L.S.) HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

ACCOUNT of the SERIES of ANNUAL EXHIBITIONS from 1871 to 1874.

EXPENDITURE.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works of a permanent nature, chargeable against Money borrowed, viz.:—					
Buildings -	93,180 0 0	8,055 15 0*	—	4,503 15 0†	105,739 10 0
Machinery -	5,314 19 2	78 15 5	—	—	5,393 14 7
Fittings -	13,755 1 6	947 19 3	505 0 0	42 0 0	15,250 0 9
	112,250 0 8	9,082 9 8	505 0 0	4,545 15 0	126,383 5 4
Works chargeable against Current Receipts:—					
Secretariat (Salaries and Expenses) -					
General Management (ditto) -					
Manufactures, Machinery, and Buildings (ditto)	49,603 10 0	39,921 2 2	34,493 15 3	30,397 15 0	154,416 2 5
Fine Art Department (ditto) -					
Interest on borrowed Moneys -	4,129 2 11	4,799 13 5	4,394 8 4	2,096 18 5	15,420 3 1
Payments to the Royal Horticultural Society -	5,030 0 11	365 5 10	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	7,145 6 9
	58,762 13 10	45,086 1 5	39,888 3 7	33,244 13 5	176,981 12 3
	171,012 14 6	54,168 11 1	40,393 3 7	37,790 8 5	303,364 17 7

* Including purchase of Belgian Annexe.

† Purchase of the French Annexe.

JAMES RICHARDS,
Accountant.

APPENDIX D.--continued.

Detailed
Receipts and
Expenditure.STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS of the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
showing the Revenue of each year's Exhibition.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Season tickets - - -	8,649 12 0	2,707 3 10	530 5 0	813 18 0*	12,700 18 0
Daily admissions - - -	56,730 3 9	29,691 3 7	19,926 10 9	13,848 6 8	120,196 4 9
Admissions to Horticultural Gardens - - -	2,601 12 8	—	—	—	2,601 12 8
Retiring rooms - - -	970 14 10	513 16 2	332 15 2	237 9 3	2,054 15 3
Lift - - -	555 11 9	—	380 14 3	253 15 4	1,190 1 4
Concerts in Hall - - -	1,538 4 1	66 8 4	1,138 10 6	—	2,743 2 11
Sundry receipts, including catalogue and refreshment contracts - - -	5,387 17 10	6,327 8 7	3,577 4 1	943 8 11	16,235 19 9
School of cookery and sale of books - - -	—	—	1,875 16 11	24 13 3	1,900 10 3
Admission to wine vaults - - -	—	—	—	101 15 0	101 15 0
	76,433 16 11	39,306 0 6	27,761 16 8	16,223 6 5	159,725 0 0

* Chiefly subscriptions to promote visits for technical instruction.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
showing the Cost of Management of each Exhibition.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and wages - - -	18,974 13 7	8,780 2 3	13,960 3 2	11,036 18 1	52,751 17 1
Travelling - - -	549 2 1	416 15 4	132 1 11	142 14 7	1,240 13 11
Printing and stationery - - -	2,044 15 9	1,561 2 4	1,495 14 1	1,209 1 2	6,310 13 6
Postage and telegrams - - -	647 18 3	586 11 1	393 0 1	434 7 7	2,061 17 0
Fire brigade and police - - -	4,170 17 3	4,572 12 9	1,805 6 4	2,899 2 1	13,447 18 3
Purchases and carriage of works of art - - -	3,102 9 10	965 14 1	1,321 0 7	801 2 5	6,190 6 13
Fuel and light - - -	339 3 11	1,037 0 7	Included in water.	Included in water.	1,376 4 6
Water - - -	387 1 5	221 13 9	533 16 8	675 4 0	1,817 15 10
Sundries - - -	2,484 7 6	642 16 9	321 13 2	557 3 5	4,006 0 10
Advertisements - - -	5,342 15 2	3,651 10 3	1,942 16 8	1,948 8 6	12,885 10 7
Reports, guides, and publications - - -	878 18 0	343 18 11	157 16 0	392 6 10	1,772 19 11
Rent, taxes, insurance, &c. - - -	255 12 0	418 10 8	200 7 3	285 8 8	1,159 18 7
Opening ceremonial - - -	1,458 7 7	606 16 2	—	—	2,065 3 9
Music, bands, and organists - - -	5,007 7 8	1,860 12 6	476 10 0	724 0 0	8,068 10 4
Interest on borrowed capital - - -	4,129 2 11	4,799 13 5	4,394 8 4	2,096 18 5	15,420 3 1
Royal Horticultural Society - - -	5,030 0 11	365 5 10	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	7,145 6 8
Royal Albert Hall (for use of) - - -	3,960 0 0	—	3,425 15 10	3,388 9 1	10,774 4 11
Buildings, machinery, fittings - - -	—	4,595 2 0	—	—	4,595 2 0
Maintenance, reception, and arrangement - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Processes, including school of cookery - - -	—	8,777 8 9	4,198 12 3	3,545 11 2	16,521 13 3
Medals - - -	—	882 14 0	2,962 14 0	981 11 9	4,826 19 9
Shah of Persia's visit - - -	—	—	887 14 7	952 11 5	1,840 6 12
Ethnological Museum - - -	—	—	278 12 8	—	278 12 8
	58,762 13 10	45,086 1 5	39,888 3 7	33,244 13 5	176,981 13 3

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS charged to Capital for Buildings, Fittings, &c. &c.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Main buildings - - - - -	61,428	13	4			
Conservatories on northern arcades - - - - -	5,666	0	0			
Terra cotta, tiles, &c. - - - - -	5,407	16	3			
Additional works and buildings:						
Refreshment Rooms - - - - -	27,753	17	6			
Junction with Royal Albert Hall - - - - -						
Designs, drawing, and superintendence - - - - -	2,437	0	0			
Clerk of Works and surveyor's charges - - - - -	1,100	2	0			
Engine sheds, shafting, &c. - - - - -	5,393	14	7			
Glass cases, stands, &c. - - - - -	7,523	0	11			
Fittings, hangings, drugget, blinds, seats, furniture, and turnstiles - - - - -	7,179	19	10			
Heating apparatus - - - - -	1,729	16	6			
Lighting - - - - -	216	4	5			
Fire (security against) - - - - -	547	0	0			
				126,383	5	4

J. RICHARDS,
Accountant.

30 Dec. 1876.

APPENDIX E.

(See Report, page 10.)

CORRESPONDENCE with SIR HENRY COLE, on his RELATIONS with the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. COLE to LORD GRANVILLE.

Upper Kensington Gore, London,

18th May 1874.

DEAR LORD GRANVILLE,

I LEARN from the minutes of Her Majesty's Commissioners that a Special Committee (presided over by your Lordship) recommended the Commissioners to offer me a sum of 2,000*l.* for the advice and assistance which I gave in the Exhibitions of 1871, 1872, and 1873, and that the Commission has confirmed this recommendation.

I cannot but feel grateful for this recognition of the services it was in my power to give, and for the flattering manner in which those services have been spoken of. Whilst I consider that payment for responsible and definite services for which a previous engagement is

made may be accepted with propriety and self-respect, I have grave doubts if payment for confidential advice and assistance voluntarily given ought to be. I therefore beg leave to decline the offer. Of my long connexion with International Exhibitions, with the Prince Consort, and the Commissioners' Estate, I will not now speak, as your Lordship is perfectly acquainted with it.

Two years ago, on retiring from the Science and Art Department, I was prepared to become the paid officer of the Commission in the management of the Exhibitions and their estate. But I feel convinced that your Lordship will agree with me that if I accepted this money my action in the matter would be only too liable to be misunderstood, and that my future usefulness in the furtherance of a great public work, with which the best years of my life have been intimately connected, would be sadly impaired by such acceptance.

Trusting that your Lordship will lay my letter before the Commissioners,

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) HENRY COLE.

LORD GRANVILLE to Mr. COLE.

18, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

DEAR MR. COLE,

June 13th, 1874.

YOUR letter to me of the 18th May was read yesterday to the Royal Commission. I was directed by the Prince of Wales, with the cordial concurrence of the Commission, to inform you that His Royal Highness highly appreciates the feelings which have induced you to decline the remuneration which was considered to be your just due.

Being informed by me that your decision was final, His Royal Highness would not press the matter further on you, but desired that I should convey to you again the thanks of the Royal Commission for the eminent services you have rendered to that body.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

APPENDIX F.

(See Report, page 16.)

TERMS OF ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, CONSEQUENT UPON THE ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD AT SOUTH KENSINGTON IN 1871 AND FOLLOWING YEARS.

ARRANGEMENT OF 1869.

1.

The Society to give to the Commissioners the permission to admit to the gardens all visitors to the proposed International Exhibitions; and the use of the Northern Arcades from the 1st April to the 31st October; the Commissioners providing in lieu thereof for the use of the Society a covered communication on the roofs of these structures between the Orchard House entrance and the Conservatory.

2.

All receipts for admission to the Gardens or International Exhibitions from 1st May to 30th September taken at the entrances to be the property of the Commissioners, and out of such receipts the Commissioners to pay to the Society 1*l.* out of each shilling so taken.

3.

The cost of bands for the Horticultural Shows and for the promenades during the five months of the International Exhibition to be defrayed by the Commissioners.

4.

Fellows of the Society to have the privilege of purchasing season tickets for the International Exhibitions with a reduction of one guinea per ticket on the price charged to the public, one such season ticket to be obtainable for every two-guinea subscription paid to the Society.

5.

Fellows of the Society to have the privilege of purchasing tickets of admission for their friends to the Horticultural Shows and promenades at a lower price than is charged to the public at the doors, these tickets carrying with them the privilege of admission to the whole of the International Exhibitions. The whole proceeds of the sale of such tickets to the Fellows of the Society *for the Horticultural Shows*, and 1*l.* in the shilling on the tickets sold for the promenades, to be the property of the Society.

6.

Two days of the week, as at present, the price of admission to the Exhibitions and Gardens to the general public to be not less than 2s. 6d. For Horticultural Exhibition days the price of admission to be regulated by the Expenses Committee.

7.

It is understood that the Commissioners will finish the arcades, and make such improvements in the Gardens as may be necessary to provide increased promenade space now so much required.

8.

The exclusive privilege of the use of such portions of the Annexes by the Fellows as are not required in carrying out the objects of the Commissioners not to be interfered with.

MODIFICATIONS MADE IN JANUARY 1871.

1.

The ground floor of North Arcades to be retained by the Society, and the Commissioners to have instead the exclusive use of the Eastern and Western Arcades, the covered communication over the North Arcades, and a passage along the back part of the gallery of the Conservatory. The Commissioners to construct a passage beneath the Council Room to complete the circuit of the Gardens.

2.

The whole of the Annexes to be occupied by the Commissioners.

ALTERATIONS OF TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ROYAL
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

1. The Royal Horticultural Society to be worked in unison with the International Exhibitions so far as is compatible with the special objects of each.

2. The Commissioners, in addition to the Arcades now used for the Exhibition, to have the exclusive use of the Northern Quadrant Arcades from the 1st April to the 31st October, and of the back portion of the Conservatory on both the ground and first floors from the 1st May to 30th September. The Society to provide tents in lieu thereof for the enjoyment of the Fellows during the first-mentioned period.

3. On Horticultural Exhibition days the ante-garden to be railed off,

and separate charges, by the Society, for entry to be made to all International Exhibition visitors, both season and daily.

4. The Commissioners to resume possession of the north-east entrance.

5. The Commissioners to replace the present asphalte paving in the Northern Arcades with tiling, and to be at the expense of their redecoration.

6. All receipts for entry into the Exhibition to be the property of the Commissioners.

7. All receipts for entry into the Gardens to be the property of the Horticultural Society.

8. The cost of bands, excepting such as may be required by the Society for their own Flower Shows, to be defrayed by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

9. The Commissioners to pay to the Horticultural Society 1*d.* in each 1*s.* out of all receipts taken for entrance to the Exhibition.

10. The Commissioners to give, at half the price at which tickets are given to other societies, one exhibition season ticket for each Fellow's ticket purchased by the Fellows of the Society, such season ticket to be one of the privileges of Fellows, and to be a first charge upon the amount derived from the money paid by the Commissioners under No. 9.

TERMS of ARRANGEMENT with the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for 1873.

1. The Society to grant to the Commissioners until the 1st November 1873 the exclusive use and profit of the upper stories of the quadrant or northern arcades.

2. A passage across the back of the upper story of the conservatory, such passage to be fenced off completely from the conservatory and only to be used as a passage with a turnstile in it. The whole to be completed at the expense of the Commissioners to the satisfaction of the Council, and, if required, to be removed after 1st November 1873.

3. The Society to grant to the Commissioners the sole use of the central arcades until 1st November 1873.

4. The Society to grant to the Commissioners a right of way across the gardens from the southern ends of the central arcades during the Exhibition of 1873; such way to be made to the satisfaction of the Council.

5. In return for the foregoing privileges the Commissioners to pay to the Society's garden receipts 1,000*l.* (500*l.* on 1st July and 500*l.* on 1st November 1873); such payment to be recognised as part of the receipts from the garden, and available for rent.

6. Also to permit them to use the north-west and north-east entrances until 1st April 1874.

7. To provide a continuous covered approach from the western orchard house into the northern arcades; to open the south-western entrance to the gardens at the expense of the Commissioners and to the satisfaction of the Council.

8. Whereas the Commissioners allege that an agreement was made between the Society and the Commissioners in the year 1871, and that the terms thereof are still binding upon the Society; and whereas the Society deny that any such agreement exists, it is hereby agreed that nothing contained in this agreement shall prejudice that question, but that the rights of the parties shall be taken to be what they would have been if this agreement did not exist, and the Commissioners shall not be at liberty to take any steps to enforce the agreement of 1871 whilst this agreement shall be in force.

9. The Fellows' tickets to admit them into the central arcades.

TERMS OF ARRANGEMENT with the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for 1874.

1. The Commissioners to have the use of the galleries over the upper arcades and of a passage along the gallery at the back of the conservatory, the same as last year; also of the eastern half of the eastern central and lower arcades, from the tunnel to the north end as far as the barrier erected last year; also of the lower arcade on the western side from the south-west entrance, and of the western central arcade to the extent of nine arches from the south end including the steps; also of a space for a lift about five feet square in the west central arcade, opposite the centre door.

2. The railings and partitions to be erected by the Commissioners to the satisfaction of the Council, and to be sufficient to prevent persons from trespassing.

3. A turnstile to be in the gallery of the conservatory as last year.

4. The entrance into the gardens under the clock to be open, if desired by the Society.

5. The Commissioners to pay 750*l.*, half on July 1st and the remainder on November 1st, 1874.

6. The duration of this agreement to be from the date on which it receives the ratification of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the 30th November 1874.

7. This agreement to be without prejudice to the existing rights of either party as respects the Orchard House entrances.

8. Railings and partitions put up by the Commissioners to be removed by the 1st December 1874.

APPENDIX G.

(See Report, page 18.)

AGREEMENT with the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY for a MODIFICATION of the existing AGREEMENTS for the TENANCY of the GARDENS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made the fifth day of April 1876, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, herein-after referred to as "the Commissioners," of the one part, and the Royal Horticultural Society, a society incorporated by Royal Charter, dated the 8th day of May, in the 24th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and herein-after referred to as "the Society," of the other part. [*Here follow recitals of the previous agreements, dated (1) 24th July 1860, (2) 20th November 1860, (3) 1st March 1861, and (4) 20th May 1864, and of the Royal Charter of the Society.*] And whereas, in pursuance and execution of the first and second clauses of the said recited agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, and under the powers of the said Royal Charter, the Society and the Commissioners respectively executed and have long since completed the structures and the works thereby authorised, and they have respectively expended the monies by the said agreement and the other agreements herein-before recited provided to be expended by them respectively for the purposes for which such expenditure was agreed to be by them respectively made. And whereas the Society has raised, by means of debentures under the powers contained in the said firstly and thirdly recited agreements and in the said Royal Charter, the sum of 50,000*l.*, at interest after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, and such debentures are still outstanding and unpaid to the amount of 49,700*l.* or thereabouts. And whereas the Society entered upon and employed the land by the secondly and fourthly recited agreements agreed to be left in their possession or purporting to be granted to them for the purposes and on the conditions in the said agreements respectively mentioned, but the Commissioners have resumed possession of the land comprised in the fourthly recited agreement. And whereas the said gardens, with the erections thereon and other appurtenances thereto, have been used and managed by the Society for the purposes for which the said premises were originally agreed to be demised to or otherwise placed in the possession of the Society, and Fellows have been admitted to the Society on terms of composition for life fellowship, and accounts have been kept of the moneys received by the Society in respect of such life compositions and in respect of all other moneys received by the Society, and included in the terms "receipts from the

gardens," mentioned in Clause 12 of the agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, and of the application of the same monies. And whereas the receipts from the gardens are now insufficient to provide for the necessary repairs by the firstly-mentioned agreement provided to be done by the Society to the structures and erections in the gardens, and for the other necessary expenses of the gardens, and for the payment in full of the interest on the said debenture debt, and other payments by the 14th clause of the said agreement provided to be made thereout, and the Society is indebted to divers persons in considerable sums of money on simple contract; and in consequence of such insufficiency of income the Society is unable properly to advance the science and art of horticulture, and its income from subscriptions has greatly fallen off, and it is anticipated that in the year 1876 the Commissioners may become entitled to exercise the right of re-entry for non-payment of rent provided by the firstly-recited agreement as modified by the thirdly and fourthly-recited agreements. And whereas it is desirable that an entrance to the gardens on the north side thereof should be provided for visitors thereto, And whereas the Commissioners are desirous of reserving from the said intended lease certain small portions of ground and also certain facilities and rights over some other portions of the premises intended to be demised. And whereas it is considered to be for the interest of both the parties hereto, and for the advantage of the public, and of a tendency to promote the science and art of horticulture, that the said subsisting agreements should be altered in manner herein-after for that purpose provided. NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that for furthering the said objects, and in consideration of the premises, it is mutually agreed between the Commissioners and the Society, each agreeing for all matters and things to be done and forborne by them respectively as follows, namely:—

1. Except so far as shall be necessary in the events herein-after specified to preserve to the Commissioners any existing or future right of re-entry under the herein-before recited agreements, or any one or more of them, the Commissioners will and do hereby remit to the Society and release the Society from the sum of 2,400*l.*, which, under the firstly, thirdly, and fourthly recited agreements, would be payable to the Commissioners as rent for the said gardens in the year 1876.

2. The Society shall not, after the execution of these presents, accept from any fellow elected after the 31st day of August 1875 any life composition which shall confer the privilege of entrance into, or any other rights in respect of the said gardens, without the consent of the Commissioners, to be expressed in writing under the hand of their secretary for the time being.

3. For the purpose of assisting the Society to borrow such sum not exceeding 7,000*l.* as the Society shall find necessary for the payment or discharge of their liabilities existing at the date of this agreement (except

their debenture debt and the interest thereof, and except any sums payable as rent for the said gardens, but in which liabilities to be so paid shall be included the recoupment to revenue account for the year 1876 of any monies paid out of the revenue of that year for any liabilities of the Society incurred on or before the 31st day of December 1875), and for effecting the thorough repair of their erections, structures, and buildings in or about the said gardens, it is hereby agreed that in case the Society shall raise or borrow such sum as aforesaid at any rate of interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent., or the like rate upon the average of the whole sum so raised or borrowed, and shall duly apply the sum so raised or borrowed by them to the discharge of the said liabilities (except as aforesaid) and to the repairs aforesaid, such repairs to be executed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to be expressed in writing under the hand of their secretary, the said subsisting agreements shall be altered as follows, namely, (a) during the subsistence of the said agreements and of this agreement, and until the present debenture debt of the Society, and the interest thereof, shall be fully paid off, all monies which, under the said agreements or any of them, would be payable to the Commissioners as rent out of the receipts from the gardens, shall from time to time be applied in the first place in payment of any interest which may for the time being be due upon such sum as may be so raised or borrowed, and applied by the Society as aforesaid, or of so much thereof as may remain unpaid; and in the next place in or towards the repayment of the principal of the said sum, or so much thereof as from time to time may remain unpaid, until the said sum and interest shall be fully repaid, and the residue of the said monies so payable as rent shall be paid or applied in such manner and for such objects, for the mutual benefit of the Commissioners and the Society, as shall from time to time be determined by the Expenses Committee, and be approved of by the Commissioners, subject nevertheless to the proviso following, namely, (b) Provided nevertheless that if the income of the Society, received by the Society during the period between the 25th day of December 1877 and the 25th day of December 1878, from the entrance fees and subscriptions of Fellows, or other annual subscribers, shall not amount to 10,000*l.*, the agreement lastly herein-before contained for the application of the monies so payable as rent may be determined by the Commissioners at any period after the date of the notice herein-after mentioned, by a notice to that effect in writing signed by their secretary, and addressed and sent to the Society, or their president or secretary, and subject to the further proviso following, namely, (c) Provided nevertheless that upon such determination the Commissioners shall be liable for, and shall repay to the persons advancing the same respectively, the sum which may have been raised or borrowed, and applied by the Society as aforesaid, or so much thereof as for the time being may remain due, and the interest thereof from the date of such determination.

Provided nevertheless (*d*) that if, notwithstanding such determination as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall not actually re-enter under the power for this purpose provided by the said agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, the Commissioners shall not at any time previous to actual entry by them become or be liable to pay in any one year during the interval after such determination, and before such actual entry, in respect of the interest on and in reduction of the principal of the said sum so raised or borrowed and applied and for the time being remaining due, more than 2,400*l.*, or such less sum as under the said agreements shall be received by them as rent in the same year, unless they shall think fit at any time so to do.

4. If the Society shall in the year 1876, and on or before the day on which, under the said agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, the annual rent of the gardens shall be due and payable, and out of such part of the monies received from the gardens within the meaning of the term "receipts from the gardens" as defined by the herein-before recited agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, as under the said herein-before recited agreements, or any of them, would be applicable to the payment of the rent then due and payable, pay in respect of the interest on and in reduction of the principal of the said sum which shall be so raised or borrowed, the full sum of 2,400*l.*, being the sum which but for this agreement would be applicable in due order of priority out of the "receipts from the gardens" in payment of rent, the Commissioners shall not at any time prior to the taking effect of any such notice of determination be deemed to have acquired, and shall not be entitled to exercise any right of re-entry provided for by the subsisting agreements, or any of them, which they might then but for this agreement have acquired or be entitled to exercise.

5. In the event of such payment, as mentioned in Clause 4 of this agreement, not being made, any right of re-entry which the Commissioners now are or then would be entitled to under the said recited agreements, or any of them, shall, notwithstanding the remission of rent contained in the first clause of this agreement, be deemed to be unvaried, and of full force, and such power shall be exerciseable by the Commissioners at the time of or at any time after, but not before the taking effect of a notice of determination of the agreement provided for by Clause 3 of this agreement under the power reserved to them by proviso (*b*) of that clause.

6. Until the taking effect of such notice of determination, the Society shall, on the authorised Bank Holidays, or on such other days, not exceeding five in number in any one year, as may be agreed on by the Society and Commissioners, admit the public to the Gardens free, or at such charge as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

7. No person advancing to the Society any monies upon the faith or in pursuance of this present agreement, shall be bound to inquire whether the same or any part of the monies advanced by him, or any other monies

so raised or borrowed are or have been raised or borrowed for, or are or have been intended to be applied to the purposes for which the same are herein-before authorised to be raised or borrowed or any of such purposes, or in any other manner to see to the application of any such monies; and all monies which shall be so advanced shall be secured by these presents according to the terms thereof, notwithstanding the loss or misapplication of any of such monies, if such loss or misapplication shall arise.

8. The Commissioners will permit the Society, during its present term, to occupy and use that portion of the "French Annexe," which on the plan (A), in the schedule hereto, is coloured red.

9. The Society will permit the Commissioners during the said term to occupy and use that portion of the same "Annexe," which on the said plan (A) is coloured blue.

10. The Commissioners may, when they please, put up a division or barrier between the said portions coloured red and blue.

11. The Commissioners will permit the Society to occupy and use the garden coloured green on the said plan (A), attached to the said "Annexe," the Society keeping the same in proper order, and the Commissioners to give six months' notice, from any day, of their intention to resume possession of it without compensation.

12. The Society will permit the Commissioners to make, maintain, and control, subject to a right of way on the part of the Society, the road shown on plan (B) in the schedule hereto and thereon coloured blue, and will also permit the Commissioners to remove the office marked (C) on the said plan of the Society's Superintendent of Shows, and to occupy and use, to the absolute exclusion of the Society, the land shown on the said plan and thereon crossed with black lines. The said road shall be so constructed as to ensure to the Society a sufficient and convenient access to the land lying between the north of the gardens and the said road, and so as not to interfere seriously with the enjoyment of the house now occupied by Mr. Dick; or, if in making such road it shall be found necessary or desirable so to interfere with the enjoyment of the said house the Commissioners shall build another house equally convenient and suitable for the purposes for which the said house is now used, or shall make other sufficient compensation for the injury done thereto.

13. The Commissioners will build and provide a convenient office and carpenter's shop, in the positions marked on the said plan (B), with the words "Office" and "Carpenter's Shop."

14. Subject to joint use with visitors to other parts of the Commissioners' Estate, the Commissioners will permit the Society to use the Orchard-House entrances at the north-east and north-west of the gardens, subject to six months' notice.

15. Should the Commissioners desire to resume possession of the upper floor of the north-east and north-west Quadrant Arcades, they shall give six months' notice to the Society, and make reasonable compensation

for any actual loss which may be sustained by the Society in the removal or by the destruction of plants and fixtures.

16. The Commissioners will give the Society an entrance on the north side of the gardens, close to the Royal Albert Hall, subject to the rights of the Hall.

17. The Society will not raise any question as to the right of the Commissioners or their lessees to occupy and use any buildings or structures now occupied or used by them or their lessees which are partly or wholly built or erected on or over the Society's land.

18. Upon the execution of these presents certain heads of proposed new agreement between the Commissioners and the Society, approved of by the parties hereto during the month of July 1875, shall be deemed to be of no further validity or effect whatsoever.

19. Save so far as the herein-before recited agreements or any of them or any matter or thing therein respectively contained are or is varied by this present agreement, the agreements now subsisting between the Commissioners and the Society shall be deemed to be of full force and validity in all respects.

IN WITNESS, &c.

APPENDIX H.

(See Report, page 19.)

FORM of the DEBENTURES issued by the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Debenture No.

£100.

WE, the Royal Horticultural Society, in consideration of the sum of 100*l.* paid to us by of, do hereby declare that the same is part of the sum of 50,000*l.*, for the raising of which by debentures the Society is within mentioned* to have entered into engagements, and we do hereby assign unto the said executors, administrators and assigns, such moneys as by the articles of agreements mentioned or referred to in the Society's charter are to be devoted and applied for repayment of the said debenture sum of 50,000*l.*, and also (in the meantime until repayment of the said sum of 100*l.* to the said

* On the back of the debentures are printed copies of the Agreements between the Commissioners and the Society, dated 24th July 1860, 20th November 1860, and 1st March 1861. These Agreements are printed in the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners.

executors, administrators or assigns), all such moneys as by the same articles of agreements are to be retained for this purpose by the said Society; to hold the said moneys respectively hereby assigned as aforesaid, until the said sum of 100*l.*, with interest thereon at the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum, computed from the day of the date of these presents, shall be satisfied: Provided, nevertheless, that this debenture shall confer no priority over other similar debentures for sums of money included in, or raised or to be raised in respect of, the said debenture sum of 50,000*l.*, but the respective debenture holders shall be entitled, one with another, to their respective proportions of the moneys respectively hereby assigned and comprised or to be comprised in such similar debentures respectively, according to the respective sums in the existing debenture for the time being mentioned to be advanced and to be repaid, the sums so advanced with interest without any preference one above another by reason of the priority of the date of any such debentures respectively. And it is hereby also provided, that no such debenture shall preclude the Society from receiving and applying in the manner respectively set forth in the same articles of agreements the moneys expressed to be hereby assigned, nor interfere in any manner with the operations of the said Society, or of such committee as is within mentioned in effecting the same articles, or the objects thereof: And further, that neither the said Society, nor the property or funds thereof, other than and except the moneys hereby assigned, shall incur or be subject to any liability for or with respect to the payment of or otherwise concerning the said sum of 100*l.* hereby secured as aforesaid, or any part thereof, or any interest for the same. The said principal sum of 100*l.* hereby secured to be repayable out of the moneys hereby assigned as aforesaid, on the 1st day of January 1890, or at any earlier day, provided the said Society shall have previously given to the holder of this debenture six calendar months' notice in writing of the intention of the Society to pay the same. The interest to be payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of August and the 1st day of February in every year, in the meantime.

Given under our common seal this _____ day of _____
in the year of our Lord 1861.

PRIVILEGES OF DEBENTURE HOLDER.

1. The registered owner of this debenture, or his nominee, is entitled to free personal admission to the gardens of the Society whenever they are open to Fellows.
2. The registered owner is entitled, from time to time, by giving two days' notice in writing, to nominate any lady or gentleman for such free personal admission instead of himself.
3. The name of the person so nominated will be registered in the books of the Society upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. for each registration after the first, and the person who for the time being shall appear

by the Society's register to be entitled to free admission in respect of this debenture shall be so entitled, to the exclusion of all other persons claiming to be admitted by virtue of this debenture, or of the nomination of any owner thereof not so registered.

4. Upon the discharge or transfer of this debenture the privileges of its former owner and of his nominee shall cease.

5. Transferees of debentures shall be entitled to be registered as owners thereof in the books of the Society upon production of satisfactory evidence of the transfer to them, and upon payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d.; but no more than one person shall at one time be registered as owner of any debenture.

6. Power is reserved to the Council of the Society to exclude from the gardens of the Society any person specially objected to.

APPENDIX I.

(See Report, page 22.)

ADDRESS presented by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN at the OPENING of the ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, with HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

"May it please Your Majesty,—As President of the Provisional Committee of the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, it is my high privilege and gratification to report to Your Majesty the successful completion of this Hall, an important feature of a long-cherished design of my beloved father, for the general culture of your people, in whose improvement he was always deeply interested. Encouraged by Your Majesty's sympathies, and liberally supported by your subjects, we have been enabled to carry out the work without any aid from funds derived from public taxation. I am warranted in expressing our confidence that this building will justify the conviction we expressed in the report submitted on the occasion of Your Majesty's laying its first stone, that by its erection we should be meeting a great public want. Your Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in further prosecution of my father's design for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, an object which he always had warmly at heart, are about to commence a series of Annual International Exhibitions, to the success of which this Hall will greatly contribute by the facilities which it will afford for the display of objects and for the meeting of bodies interested in the industries which will form the subjects of successive Exhibitions. The interest shown in the Hall

by the most eminent musicians and composers of Europe strengthens our belief that it will largely conduce to the revival among all classes of the nation of a taste for the cultivation of music. Your Majesty will hear with satisfaction that results have justified the original estimate of the cost of the building, and that, aided by the liberal assistance of your Exhibition Commissioners, the Corporation will commence its management unfettered by pecuniary liabilities, and under conditions eminently calculated to insure success. It is my grateful duty to return to Your Majesty our humble thanks for the additional mark of Your Royal favour which is conferred upon us by your auspicious presence on the present occasion, when our labours as a Provisional Committee are drawing to a close. We venture to hope that when we shall have resigned our functions into the hands of the governing body, which will be elected under the provisions of the Royal Charter granted to us, Your Majesty will continue to the Corporation that measure of support which has been always graciously given to us."

At the conclusion of this address the Queen took from the Home Secretary (Mr. Bruce) a written reply, and, speaking to the Prince of Wales, said:—"In handing you this answer I wish to express my great admiration of this beautiful Hall, and my earnest wishes for its complete success."

The written reply was as follows:—

"I thank you for the loyal address which, as President of the Provisional Committee of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, you have presented to me. In opening this spacious and noble Hall, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the generous spirit which has been manifested in the completion, by voluntary effort, of a work promising so much public usefulness. I cordially concur in the hope you have expressed, that this Hall, forming as it does part of a plan in which I must ever take a deep and personal interest, may largely and permanently contribute to the promotion among my people of the love of art, as well as to the success of the annual exhibitions, which will bring successively into instructive competition the choicest products of the industries of all nations. These objects could not fail to commend themselves at all times and all places to my sympathy and interest, fraught as they are with recollections of him to whose memory this Hall is dedicated, and whose dearest aim was to inspire my people with a love of all that is good and noble, and, by closer knowledge and juster appreciation of each other, to cultivate a spirit of good-will and concord among the inhabitants of all regions. I gladly give the assurance of my support to the Corporation to which the Hall is about to be entrusted, and I earnestly hope that their efforts to promote the objects for which it has been constructed may be rewarded by a career of abiding success."



APPENDIX K.

(See Report, page 23.)

REPORT from the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the ROYAL ALBERT HALL
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, submitted to a GENERAL MEETING of
the MEMBERS on 25th March 1872.

1. The Provisional Committee of the Royal Albert Hall have the satisfaction of reporting to the Corporation the successful completion of the work entrusted to them by the promoters.

2. The Committee consider it to be unnecessary again to enter upon the circumstances which led to the undertaking. These circumstances were fully stated in the Report to the Queen, on the occasion of Her Majesty laying the first stone of the Hall on the 20th May 1867.

3. From that Report it appeared that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, with a view to carry into effect the objects of their charter, promised a free grant of a site for the building, and an advance of 50,000*l.* towards its cost; that the Messrs. Lucas had offered, in consideration of the contract for the erection of the Hall being given to them, to take in sittings the balance of the cost of construction not covered by the sum of 112,000*l.* at that time subscribed by the public, and by the Commissioners' guarantee of 50,000*l.*; and that the Provisional Committee had accepted this offer with the concurrence of the Commissioners, on the understanding that the work was to be executed at ordinary trade prices on the valuation of the surveyors to the Commissioners.

4. The Committee can now state that the Messrs. Lucas Brothers have satisfactorily fulfilled the terms of their contract, and the report of the surveyors, given in the Appendix (A),* will show that the total value of the works executed is 213,688*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, of which sum Her Majesty's Commissioners have agreed to pay 6,972*l.* for services undertaken to connect the Hall with the Exhibition buildings, and to render it more adapted for the requirements of the Annual International Exhibitions. The total cost to the Corporation, therefore, of the erection of the Hall, including furniture and fittings, and the organ, is 206,716*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and the general office and law expenses of the undertaking are 8,083*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* A complete statement of the capital account, and a revenue account to the 12th March instant, together with the Report of the auditors on the same, is given in Appendices (B.) and (C.).

5. The lease of the site of the Hall granted by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at a nominal rental for 999 years, has been completed, and

* The Appendices to the Report of the Provisional Committee are not reprinted here.

may be seen by members of the Corporation at the secretary's office in the Hall.

6. In the statement issued by the Provisional Committee in 1865 it was announced that the Hall would contain 5,600 persons seated, and it was proposed that a capital of 250,000*l.* should be raised by the sale of 2,500 of these seats, leaving 3,100 to be occupied by the public admitted on payment. On further consideration it was judged expedient to increase as largely as possible the seats which could be placed at the disposal of persons hiring the Hall, and it was determined to sell no more seats than was found to be necessary in order to meet the first cost of the undertaking. The original design also was so modified as to seat in comfort at least 7,100 persons in lieu of 5,600 as originally contemplated.

7. Acting on these views, the Committee have rather restrained than encouraged the sale of seats until it might be ascertained by the first year's experience what is the least amount of capital which would suffice for working the Hall, and they are of opinion that it would be advisable to limit the capital to be raised at present, by the sale of seats, to the sum of 225,000*l.* The Committee think it more to the advantage of the Corporation that an income for maintenance should be derived from rentals paid by persons using the Hall than from interest on capital raised at the expense of the seat accommodation on which an *impresario* must rely for his return.

8. The Committee have the pleasure of adding to this recommendation the announcement that Her Majesty's Commissioners purchased, prior to the opening of the Hall, the 300 seats of which the Messrs. Lucas became possessed by the terms of their contract. The Commissioners have also, in view of the assistance which the International Exhibitions derive from the use of the Hall, and of their large pecuniary interest in its successful management, consented to postpone the sale of their own seats until such a number of the seats held by the Corporation has been sold as will suffice to raise the subscribed capital to the said amount of 225,000*l.*

9. Her Majesty's Commissioners have further agreed that for the present year, at least, the 300 seats purchased of the Messrs. Lucas, as well as the 500 seats held by the Commissioners in respect of their original contribution, shall be dealt with conjointly with those held by the Corporation for the maintenance of the Hall, the proceeds being divided between the two bodies in proportion to the value of their respective holdings.

10. The whole of the various uses to which the Hall has been applied during the past year need not be recapitulated. The imposing ceremony on the occasion of the Hall being opened by the Queen, the employment of the Picture Gallery and other portions of the Hall for last year's International Exhibition, and the success of the concerts which have

been given in it, have sufficiently demonstrated its capabilities for the objects for which it was intended.

11. It was originally intended that two or three rows of seats only should be placed in the front of the Picture Gallery to accommodate 300 or 400 persons admitted at a cheap rate, but such has been the desire of persons, chiefly of the artisan class, to hear the performances in the Hall, that the numbers admitted to the Gallery have increased to 2,000 and upwards, and generally many have to be refused admittance for want of room.

12. The Committee cannot pass by this feature in the uses made of the Hall without special comment, as they are of opinion that this should induce the Commissioners (the employment of the Hall in aid of the International Exhibitions apart) to continue to deal with their property in it in such a manner as to enable the Corporation to encourage and extend the feature referred to.

13. Impressed with the duty of encouraging the use of the Hall from this point of view, the Committee have given their support to the following schemes, and they specially commend them to the care of the Corporation :

- (a.) A series of cheap concerts for the people.
- (b.) A society of amateurs of all classes for instrumental music.
- (c.) A national training school for music.

Full particulars of these schemes are to be found in Appendices (D), (E), and (F).

14. The Committee have made arrangements for various other concerts, a statement of which is given in Appendix (G), and they have undertaken, on the part of the Corporation, that the Corporation shall give a series of eighteen concerts, the prospectus of which is to be found in Appendix (H). In this experiment, also, they have met with the ready co-operation of Her Majesty's Commissioners, who have lent their aid in the establishment of a choral society (Appendix I), in connexion with the Hall. This Society now numbers 1,000 selected and well-trained voices, and the Committee consider that it is likely to be of great and permanent value to the Hall.

15. Steps have also been taken to organise a series of popular lectures on subjects connected with science and art, and arrangements are again being made with Her Majesty's Commissioners for the use of the Hall for exhibition purposes during the present year. This use will include recitals on the important musical instruments to be shown this year in the International Exhibition.

16. The Committee have had under their consideration the future executive management of the Hall, and whilst they are of opinion that it will be expedient hereafter to appoint a manager with a liberal salary, they do not recommend that this appointment should be made until the Corporation has gained further experience of the working of the Hall.

17. By the terms of the Charter it was made incumbent on the Provisional Committee to propose to the seat-holders, within 12 months after the opening of the Hall, a Constitution for the future government of the Corporation, and to name in the proposed Constitution the first members of the new council.

18. In accordance with the Charter, the Provisional Committee propose for the acceptance of the seat-holders the Constitution, of which a copy has been forwarded to every seat-holder, and which will therefore be taken as read.

19. The Provisional Committee have completed their term of office, and hereby resign their trust into the hands of the seat-holders.

(Signed) ALBERT EDWARD, P.

APPENDIX L.

(See Report, page 23.)

CONSTITUTION of the CORPORATION of the HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

WHEREAS by Royal Charter under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 8th day of April, in the 30th year of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences (herein-after called "the Corporation") were incorporated for the purpose of building and maintaining a Hall and buildings connected therewith, on the estate of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, at South Kensington, and of appropriating the Hall to the purposes therein mentioned.

And whereas it was provided by the said Charter that with a view to raise the required funds for the building and maintenance of the said Hall the Corporation might receive subscriptions or donations from any persons or societies desirous of giving the same; and, subject to the rights reserved to members of the Corporation by the said Charter, might grant to the persons or societies giving such subscriptions or donations such interests in the Hall as the Corporation might deem expedient.

And whereas it was provided by the said Charter that the governing body of the said Corporation, until a Council should be substituted for them as therein-after mentioned, should be a Provisional Committee consisting of the persons therein mentioned, and that within 12 months at the furthest, after the opening of the Hall, the Provisional Committee should call a general meeting of the Corporation, by advertisement

published in some London newspaper; and, on the occasion of such meeting, should propose to the Corporation a Form of Constitution containing such provisions as might be deemed expedient in relation to the government of the Corporation, and to the management of the Hall, and generally to the regulation of all matters whatever (whether of the same description or not as those therein-before specified) which the Provisional Committee might deem it expedient to provide for in such Constitution, with as ample a power in the Corporation of making regulations for the administration of their affairs (subject only to those provisions of the Charter which defined the purpose of the Corporation and the right of members) as if the Corporation were the absolute and uncontrolled owners of the property belonging to them. And it was by the said Charter also provided that the Form of Constitution proposed by the Provisional Committee, or any modification thereof, when accepted by the Corporation, and approved by Her Majesty, should be as valid as if contained in the said Charter, and that the acceptance by the Corporation of any such Constitution as aforesaid should be certified by a resolution passed by a majority of the members of the said Corporation present personally or by proxy at the general meeting summoned as aforesaid by the Provisional Committee. And it was by the said Charter also provided that in the Constitution to be proposed by the Provisional Committee an elective Council should be substituted for the Provisional Committee as the governing body of the Corporation, but that the first members of that Council should be named in the proposed Constitution, and that all or any members of the Provisional Committee might be proposed as the first members of the Council.

And whereas the Hall was opened on the 29th day of March 1871.

And whereas at a general meeting of the Corporation summoned by advertisement in the manner in the said Charter prescribed, and held on the 25th day of March 1872, the Provisional Committee proposed to the Corporation the Form of Constitution herein-after set forth, and such Form of Constitution was accepted by the Corporation, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, and such acceptance was, in conformity with the said Charter, certified by a resolution passed by a majority of members of the Corporation present, personally or by proxy, at such meeting.

NOW THEREFORE the said Corporation do by this present writing, sealed with their common seal, declare that the Form of Constitution herein-after set forth (which said Form of Constitution is intended to be by them humbly submitted for the approval of Her Majesty, and is subject to such approval) contains the provisions which they deem expedient for the government of the Corporation and the management of the Hall, and the regulation of all matters whatsoever relating thereto, and is, and shall be the Constitution of the Corporation. That is to say—

THE COUNCIL.

1. The government of the Corporation, and the direction of its concerns, shall be entrusted to a Council, consisting of the President for the time being of the Corporation as an ex-officio member, and of eighteen ordinary members. Constitution of the Council.

2. The first President of the Corporation shall be His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., and no person shall be eligible to the office of President unless he is a member of the Corporation. First President of the Corporation.

3. The first ordinary Members of the Council shall be His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; the Earl Granville, K.G.; the Earl Feversham; the Right Honourable Lord Clarence Edward Paget, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B.; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; Mr. Edgar Alfred Bowring, C.B., M.P.; Mr. Edward Lyall Brandreth; Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.; Mr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S.; Captain John Frecheville Dykes Donnelly, R.E. (*Secretary*); Mr. John Fowler; Mr. Charles James Freake; Mr. John Hawkshaw, F.R.S. (*Treasurer*); Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, C.B.; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P.; Mr. Henry Cadogan Rothery; and Major-General Henry Young Darracott Scott, C.B. First Members of the Council.

4. Any member of the Corporation holding one or more seats, and any member of any other Corporation or Society holding not less than five seats in the Hall, shall be eligible as a member of the Council; provided that not more than four members of any such last-mentioned Corporation or Society shall be eligible, as such, to be members of the Council at any one time. Who eligible to Council.

5. The President shall be elected by resolution at the annual general meeting, and shall hold his office for a year, but shall be re-eligible. Election of President.

The President shall in each year appoint four of the ordinary members of the Council to be vice-presidents for that year, and may fill up any vacancy arising in such office during the course of the year.

If any vacancy occurs in the office of President before the expiration of his term of office, the Council shall, as soon as possible, summon a general meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of filling up such vacancy.

6. At the annual general meeting to be held in the year 1873, six of the original ordinary members of the Council shall retire from office; at the annual general meeting to be held in the year 1874, six other of the original ordinary members of the Council shall retire from office; and at the annual general meeting to be held in the year 1875, the remaining six original ordinary members shall retire from office. Election of Council.

The Council shall determine among themselves which of their number shall be those to retire at the annual general meetings to be held in the years 1873 and 1874. At every subsequent annual general meeting the six ordinary members of the Council who have been longest in office shall retire. Retiring ordinary members of the Council shall be re-eligible at the meeting at which they retire, or at any subsequent meeting.

The Corporation at the general meeting at which any members of the Council retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing by resolution a like number of persons.

If at any meeting at which an election of members of the Council ought to take place, no such election is made by reason of a quorum not being present or otherwise, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such day, not being later than the fourteenth day from the day of adjournment, as the Council may appoint; and if at such adjourned meeting no election takes place, the former members of the Council shall continue to act until new members are appointed in the following year or years.

Resignation of
members of
Council.

7. Any member of the Council may resign his office by giving written notice to the Secretary of his desire to do so, and his resignation shall date from the time in that behalf specified in such notice; or, if no such time is specified, from the date of the notice.

Power for
Council to fill
up casual
vacancies.

8. Any casual vacancy occurring in the Council by reason of the death or resignation of any of the ordinary members shall be filled up by the Council. Any member appointed to fill any such vacancy shall, for the purpose of retirement from office, and for all other purposes, be deemed to occupy the position of the person to whose place he has been appointed.

Power to
remove mem-
bers of Council.

9. The Corporation in general meeting may, by a resolution passed by a majority of two-thirds of the votes recorded at the meeting, remove any member of the Council before the expiration of his period of office, and may, by an ordinary resolution, appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the member of the Council in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Offices to be
honorary.

10. The offices of President and member of the Council shall be honorary.

POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

General powers
of the Council.

11. The Council may exercise all such powers of the Corporation as are not by the said Charter or by this Constitution required to be exercised by the Corporation in general meeting, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the said Charter and of this Constitution, and to such regulations (not being inconsistent with the said Charter and Constitution) as may be prescribed by the Corporation in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Corporation in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Council which would have been valid if such regulation had not been passed.

In particular, the Council shall have power to do all or any of the following things, that is to say—

- (1.) They may furnish and decorate the Hall in such manner and with such works of scientific and artistic interest as they think fit, within the limits of the funds at the disposal of the Corporation.

- (2.) They may, subject to the rights reserved to the members of the Corporation, let the use of the Hall for a limited period, either wholly or partially, exclusively or reserving certain rights of entry, to any persons for any purposes for which the Corporation might themselves use the Hall. They may also appropriate, for a limited period, any buildings connected with the Hall, and which may not for the time being be required for the purposes thereof, to the use of any society or societies established for purposes similar to those for which the Corporation are themselves established, and upon such terms as the Council may think expedient.
- (3.) They may, subject to the provisions of the charter, undertake such musical or other performances, lectures, or other entertainments, on account of and at the risk of the Corporation, and may make such regulations for the admission of the public by payment, and enter into such engagements, and generally take such steps for carrying out their undertakings as they think fit.
- (4.) They may sell or let the boxes or seats in the Hall which remain at the disposal of the Corporation, either for the full remainder of the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years for which the Hall is held by the Corporation, or for any less period, on such terms as they think fit.
- (5.) They may from time to time appoint a general manager and all such other salaried officers, clerks, servants, and persons as may be necessary for transacting the business of the Corporation; may determine their number, duties, and salaries, and may remove such persons whenever they think fit.
- (6.) They may from time to time make, revoke, and alter byelaws for regulating the mode of nominating and proposing members of the Council, the conduct of business at meetings of the Corporation, the use of the Hall, and such other matters whether of the same character or not as the foregoing, as they may deem expedient to be regulated by byelaws. Any byelaws so made shall be valid until the next ensuing general meeting, at which meeting they shall be submitted for the approval of the Corporation.

12. The continuing members of the Council may act, notwithstanding any vacancy in their number.

Continuing
members of
Council may
act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

13. The Council may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, with this qualification, that no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council unless at least five members be present.

Meetings of
Council.

The President, Secretary, or any three members of the Council, may at any time call a meeting of the Council.

Chairman.

14. The President, or, in case of his absence, the senior Vice-President present, or, if there be no Vice-President present, some other member of the Council, to be elected by the meeting, shall be the Chairman at all meetings of the Council.

Votes.

15. The decision of the majority of members voting at a meeting of the Council on any question shall be considered as the decision of the meeting on that question, and the Chairman shall be entitled to vote, and in case of an equality of votes, to give a casting vote.

Minutes.

16. Notes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Council shall be taken by the Secretary or Assistant-Secretary, and minutes thereof shall afterwards be copied fairly into a minute-book to be kept for that purpose. The first business at every meeting of the Council shall be to read the minutes of the last previous meeting, and the Chairman shall sign the same.

Committees.

17. The Council may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Council.

A Committee may elect a chairman of their meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

A Committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper; questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Proceedings of Council not to be invalidated by irregularity in election.

18. All acts done by any meeting of the Council, or of a Committee of the Council, or by any person acting as a member of the Council, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the Council or person acting as aforesaid, or that he was disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be such member.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY.*

Treasurer and secretary.

19. A treasurer and a secretary of the Corporation shall be elected by the Corporation yearly at the annual general meeting from amongst the members for the time being of the Council. Their offices shall be honorary, and they shall on vacating their offices be re-eligible.

* This clause has since been altered by the Corporation, and now stands as follows :—
TREASURER.—19. A treasurer of the Corporation shall be elected by the Corporation yearly at the annual general meeting from amongst the members for the time being of the Council. His office shall be honorary, and he shall on vacating his office be re-eligible.

The first Treasurer shall be Mr. John Hawkshaw, F.R.S.; and the first Secretary shall be Captain John Frecheville Dykes Donnelly, R.E.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

20. There shall be held in the year 1873, and every subsequent year, on the second Tuesday in July, or on such other day in the year as may be determined by the Corporation,* at such hour and place as the Council may determine, a general meeting of the Corporation, to be called the annual general meeting. At this meeting the Council shall present and cause to be read a report of their proceedings, and of the general concerns of the Corporation, during the preceding year; vacancies in the Council shall be filled up, and any other business relating to the affairs of the Corporation may be transacted. The annual general meeting.

For the purposes of this Constitution, the expression "a year," and words having reference to a year, shall mean the interval between the annual general meetings held in two successive years, whether such interval be or be not in fact greater or less than a year.

Notice of the time and place of the annual general meeting shall be given in one or more of the London daily newspapers seven clear days at least before holding the meeting; and any such special notice of such meeting shall be given to the members as the Council think proper.

21. The Council may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty members of the Corporation, call a special general meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration special matters relating to the business of the Corporation. Special general meetings.

Every such requisition shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the offices of the Corporation, addressed to the secretary.

Upon receipt of such requisition, it shall be the duty of the Council to call a special general meeting, to be held within twenty-one days thereafter.

Notice of the time of holding a special general meeting, and a general description of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be given in one or more of the London daily newspapers, seven clear days at least before the meeting; and any such special notice of the meeting shall be given to the members as the Council think proper.

22. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the reading of the annual report presented by the Council, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business, and such quorum shall consist of not fewer than ten members present in person. Proceedings at general meetings.

If, within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition

* By a resolution, passed on 10th July 1877, the Corporation has determined that the annual general meeting shall henceforward be held on the same day as the annual meeting for the assessment of the seat rate provided for by section 4 of the Royal Albert Hall Act, 1876, namely, "at some time in the month of February."

of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to such day, not being later than the fourteenth day from the day of adjournment, as the Chairman of the Council may appoint; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

The President of the Corporation, or, in case of his absence, the senior Vice-President present, or, if there be no vice-president present, some person chosen by the meeting shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Corporation.

The chairman of any meeting may regulate the proceedings at the meeting, and adjourn the same from time to time, and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded in writing by at least three members present at the meeting, or by the proxy of a Corporation or society holding not less than twenty seats in the Hall, a declaration of the chairman that a resolution has been carried shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, it shall be taken either immediately, or at an adjourned meeting, in such manner, and at such time and place, as the chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Corporation in general meeting. If, at any meeting, or upon the taking of a poll, it appears that the number of votes recorded in favour of and against any resolution is equal, the chairman of the meeting may give a second or casting vote.

VOTES OF MEMBERS.

Number of
votes.

23. Every member shall have one vote for every seat of which he is registered as holder.

Joint seat-
holders.

24. If two or more persons are registered as the joint holders of a seat or seats, the person whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such seat or seats, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

Vote, how
given.

25. Votes, in the case of individuals, may be given either personally or by proxy, but in the case of a Corporation shall be given by proxy.

Proxies, form
of.

26. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a Corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses; no person who is not a member of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences shall be appointed proxy of an individual member, but in the case of a Corporation, any member of such Corporation, or any officer thereof, may be appointed a proxy.

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be stamped, as required by law, and shall be deposited at the office of the Corporation not less than

48 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote.

The form of a proxy shall be as follows, or to the like effect :—

I, A.B. (or we, the _____ Company), being a member (or members) of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, hereby appoint C.D. a member of the said Corporation [or (in the case of a corporation) a member, or the secretary of the said _____ Company] to act as my (or our) proxy at the general meeting of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences to be holden on the _____ day of 18____, and at every adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand (or, our common seal), this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 18____.

Witness,

L.S.

ACCOUNTS.

27. The Council shall cause true accounts to be kept of the property of the Corporation, of the sums of money received and expended by the Corporation, of the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place, and of the credits and liabilities of the Corporation. Council to keep accounts.

28. The Council shall lay before the Corporation at the annual general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting. Annual statement of accounts.

A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the Corporation at the annual general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Corporation, arranged under convenient heads.

A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be given to any member on his applying for the same.

29. Three auditors shall be elected by the Corporation at the annual general meeting in each year to act for the ensuing year. The auditors shall not be members of the Council, but may be members of the Corporation; and in the case of any auditor dying, resigning, or becoming incapable of performing his duties during the course of the year, the Council shall have power to appoint another in his place. Retiring auditors shall be re-eligible. Appointment of auditors.

The auditors may, if they think fit, appoint professional accountants to assist them in their duties, and the Council may make regulations for the payment of such accountants.

30. Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Corporation shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by the auditors. The auditors shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto. The auditors shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Corporation, and shall at all Audit of accounts.

reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Corporation.

The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Corporation; and such report shall be read at the annual general meeting.

Books of
accounts.

31. The books of account of the Corporation shall be kept at the offices of the Corporation, and shall be open to the inspection of members, subject to such reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same as may be imposed by the Council.

NOTICES.

Service of
notices.

32. A notice may be served by the Corporation upon any member either personally, or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

Notice to joint
seat-holders.

33. All notices given to the members shall, with respect to any seat to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register of Members, and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such seat.

Service by
post.

34. Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and posted.

GENERAL.

Constitution
supplemental
to charter.

35. This Constitution shall be deemed to be supplemental to, and not in derogation of, the Charter of the Corporation; and such Charter shall remain in full force, and this Constitution may be altered in manner provided by the said Charter.

25th March 1872.

APPENDIX M.

(See Report, page 23.)

LEASE to the CORPORATION of the ROYAL ALBERT HALL of the SITE of the HALL.

THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, herein-after referred to as "The Exhibition Com-

missioners," a Corporation created by Her Majesty's Letters Patent of the one part, and the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, herein-after referred to as "The Corporation," also a Corporation created by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, of the other part.

Whereas by Her Majesty's Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, after reciting that it had been represented to Her Majesty by her most dearly beloved son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, that the building of a hall for the purposes therein-after mentioned would conduce to the advancement of science and art, and reciting that the persons therein-after named, with many others, had subscribed towards the funds for the erection of the Hall in consideration of having granted to them in return for their subscriptions permanent seats in the Hall in manner appearing in the schedule annexed to the said Letters Patent; and reciting that provision was made in the said schedule for registering as members of the Corporation, established by the Letters Patent or Charter now in recital, all such persons as aforesaid and all other persons who might engage to take permanent seats in the Hall; and reciting that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in furtherance of the objects of their Letters Patent or Charter, and of the designs of Her Majesty's late most dearly beloved husband the Prince Consort, had agreed to lease to the said Corporation for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, a portion of their estate at South Kensington to be used as a site for the Hall, and had further agreed to guarantee a certain portion of the expense of building the Hall, on condition, amongst other things, that the amount guaranteed should not exceed fifty thousand pounds, and that the Commissioners, so far as their guarantee was not covered by public subscriptions, should be entitled to the same rights as were granted to other subscribers, but not for the individual advantage of any of the members of the Commission, Her Majesty being desirous of promoting the advancement of science and art by the building of the said Hall, did give and grant that the persons named in the said Letters Patent, and all other persons who might become members of the Corporation established thereby, should be a body corporate, by the name of "The Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences," having a perpetual succession and a common seal with a capacity to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to acquire and hold land for the purposes of the said Corporation without license in mortmain. And it was declared (*inter alia*) by the said Letters Patent that the purposes of the Corporation should be the building and maintaining of a hall and buildings connected therewith, therein-after included under the term "Hall," on the estate of the Commissioners at South Kensington, and the appropriation of the Hall to the objects therein-after mentioned, (that was to say) congresses, both national and international, for purposes of science and art; performances

of music, including performances on the organ ; the distribution of prizes by public bodies and societies ; conversaziones of societies established for the promotion of science and art ; agricultural, horticultural, and the like exhibitions ; national and international exhibitions of works of art and industry, including industrial exhibitions by the artisan classes ; exhibitions of pictures, sculpture, and other objects of artistic or scientific interest ; and generally any other purposes connected with science and art, with power for the Corporation to furnish the Hall in such manner and with such works and objects of scientific and artistic interest as they thought fit, and generally to do all such acts and things, whether such acts and things were or were not of the same character or nature as the acts and things before enumerated, as they thought conducive to the purposes of the Corporation, or for the benefit of the members thereof, having regard to the purposes aforesaid. And it was further declared that, with a view to raise the required funds for the building and maintenance of the Hall, the Corporation might receive subscriptions or donations from any persons or societies desirous of giving the same, and, subject to the rights reserved to members of the Corporation by the Letters Patent or Charter now in recital, might grant to the persons or societies giving such subscriptions or donations such interest in the Hall as the Corporation might deem expedient. And it was further declared that, subject to the rights reserved to the members of the Corporation, the Corporation might let the use of the Hall for a limited period, either wholly or partially, exclusively or reserving certain rights of entry, to any persons for any purposes for which the Corporation might themselves use the Hall. The Corporation might also appropriate, for a limited period, any buildings connected with the Hall, and which might not, for the time being, be required for the purposes thereof, to the use of any society or societies established for purposes similar to those for which the Corporation were themselves established, and upon such terms as the Corporation might think expedient. And it was further declared that no dividend should be payable to any member of the Corporation, and all profits which the Corporation might make by the use of the Hall, or by the sale or letting of any seats which, after the completion of the Hall, might for the time being belong to the Corporation, should be applied in carrying into effect the purposes of the Corporation in such manner as the Corporation might think fit. And whereas the Exhibition Commissioners, by virtue of the advances made by them to the Corporation towards the expense of building the said Hall, and by purchase, are entitled to eight hundred seats in the said Hall. And whereas the Corporation have, in pursuance of their said recited Letters Patent or Charter, erected and built on part of the estate of the Exhibition Commissioners at South Kensington the erections and buildings now known as the "Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences." And whereas the Corporation have applied to the Exhibition Commissioners for the lease of the portion of their

said estate at South Kensington herein-after described, and agreed to be granted ; and accordingly the Exhibition Commissioners have agreed to grant the said lease in manner herein-after appearing. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of the rent herein-after reserved, and the covenants and conditions herein-after contained, the Exhibition Commissioners do hereby demise unto the Corporation all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Saint Margaret, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, abutting on or towards the north on the Kensington Road, and having a frontage thereto of three hundred and forty feet, or thereabouts ; on or towards the east on other land of the Exhibition Commissioners, and having a frontage thereto of two hundred and sixty-eight feet, or thereabouts ; on or towards the south on other land of the Exhibition Commissioners agreed to be leased by them to the Royal Horticultural Society, and having a frontage thereto of three hundred and forty-six feet, or thereabouts ; and on or towards the west on other land of the Exhibition Commissioners, and having a frontage thereto of three hundred and twelve feet, or thereabouts ; which said piece or parcel of land intended to be hereby demised is, with the erections and buildings now standing and being thereon, more particularly delineated and described in the plan hereunto annexed, and therein distinguished by the colour red ; together with the erections and buildings now being thereon, and which are known and described as "The Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences." And together also with all other erections and buildings now built on the said piece or parcel of land, or any part thereof. And together with the use, jointly with the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors, assigns, and tenants, of the flue and shaft delineated on the said plan, but reserving to the said Exhibition Commissioners the power to substitute, at their own cost in all respects, for such flue and shaft another flue and shaft in lieu thereof, such flue and shaft to be constructed either on land belonging to the said Exhibition Commissioners or on any convenient part of the land hereby demised ; such substituted flue and shaft to be constructed and fit for use prior to the removal of the present flue and shaft by the said Exhibition Commissioners. And together with the free and sole use of the air shafts delineated on the said plan, but reserving to the said Exhibition Commissioners the power, at their own expense, to stop up, alter, and remove the said air shafts, the said Exhibition Commissioners substituting in lieu of the present air shafts other air shafts equally convenient in all respects for the purposes and use of the said Hall and premises hereby demised ; such substituted air shafts to be constructed either on land belonging to the said Exhibition Commissioners or on any convenient part of the premises hereby demised, and to be fit for use prior to the removal or stopping up of the present air shafts. And all ways, lights, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said demised premises belonging or appertaining, but so that nothing herein contained, save where otherwise

expressly provided, shall prejudice the right of the Commissioners, their successors or assigns, to build upon any adjoining or neighbouring premises belonging, or which may at any time hereafter belong, to the Commissioners. Except and always reserved out of the demise hereby made unto the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns, their eight hundred seats in the said Hall, and all other rights and interests granted or reserved to them in and by the said recited letters patent of the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. And except and always reserved to the said Commissioners, their successors, assigns, and tenants, the free use, jointly with the said Corporation, their successors and assigns, of the water now being, arising, or flowing into the well situate on the south side of the premises hereby demised, with free access for themselves, their workmen and agents, at all convenient times to take and use the same for their own use and benefit. And except and also reserved free liberty and right of way and passage, and of ingress, regress, and egress to or for the said Exhibition Commissioners, their servants and agents, and all persons authorised by them during the continuance of the said term hereby granted, at all convenient times to pass and repass on foot, or with horses and carriages, and all other reasonable means through, in, or upon, across, and along the court-yard of the said premises hereby demised or expressed so to be, to and from any near or adjoining lands, hereditaments, or tenements belonging to the Commissioners, their successors or assigns. Provided always, that the said right of way shall not be exercised during the times of any public performance in the said Hall so as to interfere with the access of the public to and from the same, To HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises hereby demised or expressed so to be except as aforesaid unto the Corporation from the Twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term unto the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns, on the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, if and when demanded, the sum of one shilling. And the Corporation do hereby covenant with the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns, in manner following, that is to say, that they, the Corporation, will pay to the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns, if and when demanded, the yearly rent hereby reserved; and also will during the said term pay all taxes, rates, charges, assessments, and impositions whatsoever, whether parliamentary, parochial, or otherwise, affecting, or hereafter to affect, the said premises hereby demised, or any part thereof, or the erections and buildings erected thereon, or the landlords or tenant of the same in respect thereof; and will not, without the previous license for that purpose in writing of the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors or assigns, erect or set up, or suffer to be erected or set up, on any part of the said premises hereby demised, any erection or building other than

and except the erections and buildings now being thereon; and will at all times during the said term keep the said erections and buildings in good repair, and the same in such good repair at the end or sooner determination of the said term peaceably surrender and yield up unto the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns; and also will pay a reasonable proportion (to be ascertained by the surveyor for the time being of the Exhibition Commissioners and the said Corporation, their respective successors and assigns, or an umpire to be appointed by the said surveyor in case they cannot agree) of the expense of supporting and repairing all roads, ways, sewers, drains, party walls, water-courses, and easements, used in common by the occupiers of the said premises hereby demised with the occupiers of the adjoining property of the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors or assigns; and also that the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns, shall have free liberty of watercourse in, through, and under the said demised premises to carry off the water and sewage from the adjoining or contiguous property; and also will insure and keep insured from loss or damage by fire the said erections and buildings in the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, at least, in one or more of the public fire insurance offices in London or Westminster; and upon the request of the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors or assigns, or their surveyor or agent, from time to time produce and show the receipt for the premium of such insurance for the then current year; and also will, as often as the said erections and buildings, or any of them, shall be destroyed or damaged by fire or other accident, immediately lay out and apply the money to be received by virtue of any such insurance as aforesaid, and also all such other sums of money (if any) as shall be necessary for that purpose in rebuilding, repairing, and reinstating the same. And the said Corporation do hereby further covenant with the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors and assigns that they the Corporation shall and will use, or permit to be used, the premises hereby demised for such ends, intents, and purposes only as are authorised, directed, and declared in and by the said herein recited letters patent of the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for no other intent or purpose whatsoever without the license and consent in writing of the said Exhibition Commissioners. And the Corporation shall not, without the consent in writing of the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors or assigns, assign, underlet, or part with the possession of the said premises or any part thereof, further or otherwise than as authorised or directed by the said recited letters patent of the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that if the said yearly rent hereby reserved shall be unpaid for the space of twenty-one days next after payment thereof shall have been demanded, or if any of the covenants herein-before contained on the part of the Corporation shall not be observed and performed according to the

true intent and meaning of these presents, or if this indenture, or the term or interest hereby granted, or the premises hereby demised, shall be taken in execution, or attempted to be disposed of by any process of any court of law or equity, or in case the herein-before recited charter of the said Corporation shall be revoked or become invalid, or if the said Corporation shall by any means whatever be dissolved, or in case the management of the said Hall and premises shall by any judgment, order, or decree of any competent court of jurisdiction, or otherwise howsoever, be taken out of the hands of the Corporation, then and in any of the said cases it shall be lawful for the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors or assigns, at any time thereafter into and upon the said demised premises or any part thereof, in the name of the whole, to re-enter, and the same to have again, repossess, and enjoy as in their first or former state, and thereupon this present demise and the term hereby granted shall cease and determine, without prejudice nevertheless to the rights of the Commissioners, their successors or assigns, for or in respect of any previous breach of any of the covenants herein-before contained on the part of the Corporation. And the Exhibition Commissioners do hereby for themselves, their successors and assigns, covenant with the Corporation that they, the Corporation, paying the said yearly rent if and when demanded, and performing and observing all the covenants herein-before contained, and on their part to be performed and observed, shall and may peaceably and quietly hold the said premises hereby demised during the said term hereby granted without any eviction or disturbance by the Exhibition Commissioners, their successors or assigns, or any other person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming by, from, or under them. And that they, the Commissioners, their successors and assigns, will not, during the said term hereby granted, erect, or suffer to be erected, upon any adjoining land which may belong to them, any structure or building within fifty feet from any or either of the porches to the said Hall. In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto affixed their common seals the day and year first above written.

APPENDIX N.

(*See Report, page 26.*)

AN ACT to make better PROVISION for the MAINTENANCE of the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

[39 & 40 Vict.]

[Royal Assent, 27th June 1876.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by royal charter, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, dated the eighth day of April, in the thirtieth year of the reign of

Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences (in this Act called "the Corporation") was incorporated for the purpose of building and maintaining a Hall and buildings connected therewith on the estate of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one (in this Act called "the Commissioners") at South Kensington, and of appropriating the Hall to purposes connected with science and art, as therein mentioned, and the Corporation accordingly built the Royal Albert Hall (in this Act called "the Hall"), which was opened on the twenty-ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and has ever since been used for the purposes authorised by the said charter :

And whereas the members of the Corporation are registered holders of seats or of boxes containing a certain number of seats in the Hall which have been allotted to them in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions to the building of the Hall or have been subsequently purchased by them ; and the management and maintenance of the Hall is vested in a council consisting of a president and eighteen ordinary members, who are empowered, amongst other things, to sell or let the boxes or seats which remain at the disposal of the Corporation, either for the full remainder of the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years for which the Hall is held by the Corporation or for any less period, on such terms as they think fit :

And whereas the Commissioners hired large portions of the Hall during the International Exhibitions, and gave in lieu of rent a sum of three thousand pounds annually for the maintenance of the Hall, which sum is no longer available now that the Exhibitions are discontinued :

And whereas the funds which the Council have at their disposal for maintaining, repairing, and furnishing the Hall, and supporting an adequate staff of officers and servants, are derived chiefly from their receipts for letting the use of the Hall upon particular occasions, and from concerts and other entertainments, and have been found to be wholly insufficient for those purposes, and the Hall must soon be closed unless a fund can be provided for the before-mentioned purposes :

And whereas it is necessary that the Hall should be maintained and kept in substantial repair, and in a condition for letting :

And whereas a majority of the members are willing that the seats should be charged at a rate not exceeding two pounds per annum for providing a fund for the before-mentioned purposes, and it is expedient that effect should be given to an arrangement of such a nature, but the same cannot be done without the authority of Parliament :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as "The Royal Albert Hall Act, 1876."

Short title.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:

The word "seat" means a permanent seat in the Hall with a registered owner, whether such seat be in the amphitheatre or form one of several seats in a private box;

The word "member" means a member of the Corporation, whether a body corporate or an individual; and in the case of several persons jointly entitled to the same seat, means all such persons collectively;

The word "joint member" means any one of several persons jointly entitled to the same seat.

Trustees for purposes of the Act.

3. The Corporation may appoint any number of persons they think fit as trustees for the purposes of this Act, and may from time to time remove all or any of the persons so appointed, and may from time to time appoint other trustees, either in addition to the then existing trustees, or to supply vacancies occasioned by the removal of trustees, or by death or otherwise; and the trustees for the time being so appointed are in this Act called "the Trustees."

Annual meeting to be held for fixing the amount to be paid by the members for maintenance of the Hall and carrying out the purposes of the charter.

4. The Council shall in every year, at a general meeting called for the purpose at some time in the month of February, lay before the members of the Corporation a statement of the sums which will be required in the following year, for the purpose of efficiently keeping the Hall in substantial repair and in a condition for letting, and of defraying all rates and taxes thereon; and for providing and keeping up the necessary staff for such purposes; and the members present at the meeting shall determine at what sum, if any, not exceeding two pounds for every seat, the members shall be rated for that year for those purposes, and the sum so fixed is in this Act called "The Seat Rate."

As to votes of members for certain purposes.

5. And whereas, by the charter and constitution of the Corporation every member is entitled to one vote at meetings of the Corporation for every seat of which he is registered as holder; and whereas the Commissioners are the registered holders of a very large number of seats: Be it enacted, that on questions with respect to the election of members of the Council, and with respect to the charging of members in any year for the maintenance of the Hall and defraying the rates and taxes thereon, and with respect to the amount (if any) for each seat to be so charged, the Commissioners shall, upon the questions herein-before mentioned, have one vote only for every fifty seats of which they are for the time being the registered holders; and every other member of the Corporation, including such of the Commissioners as are holders of seats in their individual capacity, shall be entitled to one vote for every seat of which he is registered as holder.

Charge upon members of 2l. per annum for each seat held by them.

6. Subject to the provisions of this Act every member for the time being is hereby charged with and made liable for the payment to the Corporation of the seat rate in respect of the seat or seats of which he is

the registered holder; and if in any year any member refuses or for one month after demand made by the Corporation for payment thereof neglects to pay the seat rate in respect of any seat or seats of which he is the registered holder, the Council shall be empowered to let his seat or seats until the full amount of the seat rate for which he is liable be paid, and in the meantime such member shall not be entitled to the use of his seat or seats: Provided always, that when and so soon as the Council shall have received the full amount for which he is liable, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to such member that they have received such amount, and that he is again entitled to the use of his seat or seats.

7. If at the expiration of the year the seat rate of any member be not fully paid, either by the member or by sums received by the Council from the letting of the seat or seats, the amount thereof, or so much thereof as shall then be due, shall be recoverable by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Amount due at the end of the year to be recovered by action.

8. In all cases of doubt as to the person entitled to any seat, the person whose name appears on the register of the Corporation as the holder thereof, shall, for the purpose of enforcing payment of any sum due in respect of seat rate, be deemed the holder thereof, and the Corporation may accordingly recover payment of the said sum from him, or, in case of his death, from his estate.

Recovery of seat rate when ownership of seat is doubtful.

9. The Corporation may enforce payment of any sum due in respect of a seat rate against any joint member to whom the seat may belong, and any joint member paying the seat rate shall be entitled to be reimbursed so much of the sum paid as is over and above his fair proportion thereof from the other joint members.

When seat belongs to joint members.

10. The Corporation may refuse to register the transfer of any seat in respect of which any sums are due on account of seat rate until the same and all sums incurred by them in endeavouring to recover payment thereof have been paid.

Corporation may refuse to register transfer of seat when seat rate in arrear.

11. Any member may at any time compound for all sums thereafter to become due in respect of seat rate for any seat or seats belonging to him upon payment of all sums then in arrear in respect of the seat rate for such seat or seats, and of a sum of fifty pounds for such seat or of a sum equal to the aggregate amount of fifty pounds for each of such seats; and the holder for the time being of the seat or seats in respect of which the composition is made shall not thereafter be chargeable with any seat rate in respect thereof.

Power to compound for seat rate.

12. The receipt of the treasurer or collector for any seat rate or composition money shall be a sufficient discharge for the same to the member paying the seat rate or composition money and taking the receipt.

13. All sums under this Act in respect of the seat rate shall be carried to a separate account to be called "The Special Maintenance Account," and shall be paid by the collector or treasurer to such bank as the

Annual sums to be carried to separate account and paid to trustees.

trustees from time to time direct, to the credit of the account of the trustees with such bank.

Application of
Special Main-
tenance Ac-
count.

14. The moneys standing to the credit of the Corporation on the Special Maintenance Account shall be applicable under the direction of the council, but subject to the approval of the trustees, in or towards maintaining, repairing, and furnishing the Hall, defraying all rates and taxes, and providing and keeping up the necessary staff for such purposes.

When trustees
disapprove of
application of
special Main-
tenance Ac-
count.

15. The trustees shall not be bound to pay any money from the Special Maintenance Account for purposes which they disapprove of until the matter has been brought before a meeting of the Corporation and an order for the application of the money to those purposes has been passed thereat.

Composition to
be carried to
separate ac-
count and
invested by
trustees.

16. All sums received for the composition of annual sums shall be carried to a separate account to be called "The Endowment Fund Account," and shall be paid by the treasurer to the trustees, who shall invest the same in their names in some one or more of the following securities; (that is to say,)

1. British Government Funds, or East Indian or Colonial Stocks or Securities, or East Indian Railway Guaranteed Stocks.
2. Real Securities in the United Kingdom.
3. Mortgages or debenture stock of any Railway Company in the United Kingdom paying at the time of the investment a dividend upon the ordinary stock of the Company.

Power to
change secu-
rities.

17. The trustees may from time to time change any of the securities in or upon which any part of the Endowment Fund is for the time being invested for any other of the stocks, funds, or annuities in or upon which they are by this Act authorised to invest moneys carried to that account, but except for the purpose of such change of securities they shall not call in, sell out, or convert into money any of such securities.

Income of
Endowment
Fund Account
to be carried
to Special
Maintenance
Account.

18. The trustees shall, out of the interest, dividends, and annual income derived from the Endowment Fund Account, as and when the same shall become payable, and so far as the same shall be sufficient for the purpose, pay to the credit of their account at the bank to which the sums payable in respect of the seat rate are for the time being payable, such sum for each seat which shall have been compounded for as shall be charged on each seat at the meeting held for that purpose in each year, and the amount of the sums so paid shall be placed to the credit of the Corporation in the Special Maintenance Account, and any surplus income of the Endowment Fund in any year after making such payments shall be invested by the trustees in augmentation of the capital of the Endowment Fund.

Extending pro-
visions of
Charter as to
accounts and
creditors.

19. The provisions of the charter and of the constitution made in pursuance thereof with respect to accounts and auditors, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, shall apply to all accounts to be kept under the provisions of this Act as if such accounts had, in the manner

provided by this Act, been required to be kept by such charter and constitution.

20. No trustee under this Act shall be responsible for the loss of any money entrusted in the ordinary way of business to any banker, broker, solicitor, or other person, for the purpose of investment, or for the acts, neglects, or defaults of any other trustee under this Act, or of any person *bonâ fide* entrusted with money to make payments authorised by this Act, but shall be responsible for his own acts, neglects, or defaults only.

For indemnity of trustees.

21. The Corporation shall print correct copies of the register of seat-holders up to the first day of December in every year, and at the expiration of a fortnight from that date shall, on application, supply such printed copies at a price not exceeding two shillings for each copy to every person who is a member of the Corporation.

Printed copies of register of seat-holders.

22. The costs, charges, and expenses preliminary to, and of and incidental to the preparing, applying for, obtaining, and passing of this Act, shall be paid by the Corporation.

Costs of Act.

APPENDIX O.

(See Report, page 29.)

MEMORIAL of the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL for MUSIC, praying HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851 to help them by grants of money, and otherwise, to give full development to the SCHOOL which has been recently opened on their ESTATE at KENSINGTON GORE.

1. The committee of management of the National Training School for Music beg leave to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, a statement of the history, objects, resources, management, and present state of this institution, with a view of leading Her Majesty's Commissioners duly to appreciate the urgent need which the school has of material assistance, and to recognise with favour the peculiar claims which it has upon them for such assistance.

I.—HISTORY.

2. The idea of founding such a school for music on a national basis, as part of the art institutions of the country to be established at South Kensington, emanated from the Prince Consort, and was cherished by him to the end of his life.

3. In the year 1854, Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed a committee, under the presidency of the Prince Consort, to take into consideration a memorial from the directors of the Royal Academy of Music, praying for the grant of a site on the estate of the Commissioners at Kensington Gore, whereon a suitable building for the accommodation of the Royal Academy of Music might be erected. Although the objects in view appeared to Her Majesty's Commissioners to fall within the general scope of the ends contemplated by them, the committee arrived at no definite decision upon the subject of the memorial. (*Appendix O, Third Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners and Minutes of the Society of Arts.*)

4. In the year 1865 an effort was made by the Earl of Wilton and Sir George Clerk, leading directors of the Academy of Music, to induce the Lord President of the Council (Earl Granville) to connect the Royal Academy of Music with the South Kensington Museum, and the proposal was favourably entertained by his lordship. A correspondence on the subject ensued with Her Majesty's Treasury, but did not result in any practical measures for realising the object in view. (*Correspondence between Sir G. Clerk and Earl Granville, December 1865 to December 1866.*)

5. In December 1866 the directors of the Royal Academy of Music opened a correspondence with the Earl of Derby, who had then succeeded the Prince Consort as President of the Royal Commission, apprising his lordship of the previous negotiations between the Royal Commissioners and themselves, soliciting pecuniary help towards carrying on the work of the Academy. Lord Derby and the Commissioners, respectively, replied to this communication, and intimated that while they could not make the pecuniary grant applied for they were, nevertheless, disposed to take into favourable consideration the views of the authorities of the Academy, and were prepared to entertain in a friendly spirit their application for a site for the proposed building. (*Correspondence between the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music and Her Majesty's Commissioners. December 1866 to May 1867.*)

6. On the 9th May 1867, Her Majesty's Commissioners, in reply to a letter from the directors of the Royal Academy of Music, dated 4th April, saying that—

“ They would be glad to receive some definite proposition whereby some
 “ progress may be made towards a final arrangement for the establish-
 “ ment of the Royal Academy of Music on the Commissioners' estate at
 “ South Kensington.”

Stated that although—

“ It does not appear to Her Majesty's Commissioners that the question is at
 “ present in such a state as to enable them to make any definite proposal
 “ thereupon to the directors.”

Yet—
 “ They would suggest that the directors should continue their negotiations
 “ with the Provisional Committee of the Central Hall of Arts and
 “ Sciences, with a view to the connection of the Academy with the
 “ Central Hall.”

Her Majesty's Commissioners continue—

“ When these negotiations shall have resulted in the adoption of any
 “ practical scheme which can be brought under the notice of the Com-
 “ missioners . . . it will afford the Commissioners much pleasure
 “ at once to proceed to take it into their favourable consideration.”

7. Negotiations, which had for their object the conversion of the Royal Academy of Music into the basis of the desired “ Music School ” at Kensington Gore, appear to have terminated here; for on the 21st December 1867, the authorities of the Royal Academy addressed a letter to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to permit them to surrender the charter of incorporation of the society into Her Majesty's hands. In reply to this communication, General Grey states, at the command of the Queen, that Her Majesty's regret, in accepting the surrender thus offered,—

“ Would be greatly increased if she thought that this step necessarily implied
 “ the abandonment of all hope of seeing any successful efforts in future
 “ for the development of the musical talent of the country.” . . .
 “ But Her Majesty would not yet despair, notwithstanding the failure
 “ of former efforts and the dissolution of the present Academy, of seeing
 “ some plan matured, bearing perhaps more of a national character, and
 “ having a wider sphere of action, which shall have for its object to
 “ encourage a science which commends itself above all others to popular
 “ favour as affording the means of giving pleasure and gratification to
 “ the great mass of Her Majesty's subjects.”

(General Grey's letter to the Earl of Wilton, 14th January 1868, written by command of the Queen.)

8. Concurrently with the above-named events, efforts in the same direction were being made by the Society of Arts who, in the year 1865, had appointed a committee to inquire into, and report on, the state of musical education at home and abroad. This committee, to which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave his sanction as President, collected a large amount of information, and published it in a valuable Report on the 27th June 1866. This committee, being acquainted with the negotiations between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the directors of the Royal Academy of Music, witnessed their collapse with much regret. (*Annual Reports of the Society of Arts.*)

9. The result, however, of the inquiries of this committee strengthened the desire of the Society of Arts to see musical education in this country placed upon a proper basis as a branch of national education; and in his opening address, on the 15th November 1871, the chairman announced the conviction of the council of the society that the time had arrived when circumstances and public opinion would justify them in taking

active measures for promoting the establishment of a national training school for music. The society, accordingly, began to take steps for obtaining a suitable building for the desired institution. A committee of management, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was formed to work out the details of the scheme propounded by the society. Various agencies were set in motion to ascertain the general sentiments of the country as to such a scheme and as to the amount of public support to be expected. Meetings were held at Marlborough House, and at Clarence House; in the city of London, in Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Dover, and other important towns, for the purpose of inducing localities to endow free musical scholarships. Confidential inquiries were addressed to the leading members of the musical profession, and to private gentlemen of influence whose knowledge and experience qualified them to give competent opinions on the subject. From all these quarters the Society of Arts and the committee of management received assurances of approval, and important promises of support, sufficient to determine them to commence the realisation of their project. (*Minutes of the Society of Arts.*)

10. The wish of Her Majesty's Commissioners that a school of music might be established at South Kensington, encouraged the council of the Society of Arts to ask them for preliminary assistance towards the necessary cost of founding the National Training School for Music. (*Ibid.*)

11. In 1873, Mr. Freake announced his intention to erect suitable school premises at his own cost and risk; and Her Majesty's Commissioners granted, free of cost, a plot of ground for the site of the promised building for a short term of years. The building was completed in 1875, and munificently presented to the country by Mr. Freake, who made the gift through His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In 1876, fifty scholarships having been established and upwards of twenty more promised, the school was opened for study, under the direction of Arthur Sullivan, Esq., principal, and a board of professors. Thus the Society of Arts and the committee of management were enabled through the assistance of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Mr. Freake, and the general public, to establish a school with accommodation for the education of 300 scholars. Towards this number, 80 scholarships have been endowed for a period of five years, to which, after public competition, scholars have been elected, as set forth in the report of the registrar hereto annexed. In every case, however, the cost of instruction absorbs a large proportion of the scholarship endowment. In addition to the professional service, there are also an efficient lay administration to be provided; preliminary costs in furnishing the school premises and supplying the necessary music and apparatus; and ordinary expenses for rates, taxes, repairs, fuel, light, water, insurance, &c. These are liabilities which cannot be discharged out of the small residue left from the present number of scholarships after tuition has been paid for.

12. The committee of management have reason to hope that before long 100 scholarships will have been established; but 300 scholarships are necessary for the proper development of the school.

II.—OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

13. The fundamental object of the school is the cultivation of the highest musical talent in the country, in whatever station of society it may be found; such talent being sought for by public competitions throughout the United Kingdom.

14. To be for the United Kingdom a national training school for music which shall take rank with the State conservatoires of Milan, Paris, Vienna, Leipsic, Brussels, and Berlin,—a school in which the musical talent of this country may be fostered and completely developed.

15. To be the centre whence may be drawn a large proportion of the teachers and the artists to whom the nation must look for the instruction of its young and for the general elevation of its musical taste.

16. To carry on and extend the teaching of music already made part of elementary education, for the encouragement of which Parliament has sanctioned a grant of one shilling per annum for each child taught to sing—a grant which, if claimed by every elementary school, would at the present moment amount to 100,000*l.* per annum.

III.—RESOURCES.

17. The pecuniary resources of the school consist of the proceeds of the scholarships and a few donations; but they are inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects in view, and must remain so until the number of scholarships is increased to 300.

IV.—MANAGEMENT.

(a.) *General.*

18. The control of the school is placed in the hands of a general committee of management, consisting of representatives of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, of the Council of the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall, of the Society of Arts, and of the founders of scholarships. This Committee is under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the vice presidency of the Right Hon. the Viscount Newry.

(b.) *Executive.*

19. The finances of the school are managed by a finance committee, consisting of five members of the committee of management, who are assisted by a financial officer. The payments for services are, in the opinion of the committee of management, curtailed to the very lowest point to ensure efficiency.

20. The lay administration is under a registrar who has the assistance of a clerk, a lady superintendent and housekeeper, and an office keeper and messenger.

(c.) *Professional.*

21. The professional work is under the direction of a principal (Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mus. Doc., Cantab.) and a board of professors, consisting of Mr. Ernst Pauer, Dr. Stainer, Mr. Alberto Visetti, and Mr. J. T. Carrodus. Of this board the principal is chairman. The instruction of the scholars is carried on by the members of the board and an additional body of 13 professors. The examiners of the school are Sir Michael Costa, Sir Julius Benedict, Sir George Elvey, Professor Ella, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Mr. John Hullah, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for Music.

V.—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

22. The school roll at this moment embraces 82 scholars, of whom 20 are males, and 62 are females.

23. With regard to the *instruments* and *subjects* studied by the students it may suffice to say here that 44 scholars make the piano their principal subject of study; 26, singing; 10, the violin; and 2 the organ. With respect to second studies, the vocalists and violinists take the piano; the pianists take the organ, or singing, or the violin. Every scholar has, in addition to a principal and a second subject of study, two hours instruction per week in solfeggio, and one hour in harmony; and nine of them have, even now, an extra hour's teaching in counterpoint and composition.

24. The principal reports favourably of the talents of the scholars, and anticipates for them, generally, a large measure of success in their studies.

25. The scholars have been punctual and regular in their attendance at lessons, and their conduct and devotion to their studies have thus far been very satisfactory.

The foundation of Royal scholarships by Her Majesty the Queen, and by other members of the Royal Family, has been of the utmost importance to the school; and the committee of management are sensible that these scholarships, together with the scholarships which have been already founded by the Society of Arts, the Corporation of the City of London, many of the city companies, by various important provincial towns, and by several localities, evince a general confidence that not only has a successful, though as yet a limited, effect been given to a cherished scheme of the late Prince Consort, but also that this result has been obtained with the aid, and in accordance with the expressed

views, of Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Committee, therefore, feel that they may ask Her Majesty's Commissioners to give the school at once a sufficient endowment for scholarships, to be awarded by public competition, to place it on an enlarged and more secure footing, and, when the proper time shall have come, to use their influence with Her Majesty's Government to induce it to extend the application of the Parliamentary Grant for musical education to the Training School, so that the 300 scholarships requisite for the full development of the school may be endowed.

(Signed) ALFRED,
Naples, 28th April 1877.

APPENDIX P.

(See Report, page 32.)

CLAUSE inserted for the PROTECTION of HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS in the SOUTH KENSINGTON RAILWAY ACT (1872).

CLAUSE 6.

In the construction and maintenance of so much of the railway as is intended to be made under lands of which the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in this section called "the Commissioners," are, or claim to be, owners, and which lands are numbered 5 to 10 inclusive on the deposited plans, and as to the station to be erected on such lands, the Company shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the deposited plans, be subject to the following conditions and regulations:

Protecting
lands of the
Commissioners
for the Exhibition
of 1851.

1. The company shall not be entitled to any estate in the lands of the Commissioners, but the company may purchase, and the Commissioners shall grant, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between them or failing agreement as may be settled by arbitration, an easement to the company, through, in, or on the lands of the Commissioners for the purposes of the construction and maintenance of a tunnel or covered way and station.

2. The railway shall, where directed by the Commissioners, be made in a tunnel or covered way of such strength, as may in the opinion of the Commissioners be sufficient for the effectual support of any buildings which the Commissioners may desire to erect over the same; and the company shall pay to the Commissioners all the additional cost which may from time to time be occasioned in order to render effectual the drainage of all houses and buildings which may be erected on the lands of the Commissioners, the drainage of which houses and buildings shall have

been rendered more costly or difficult by the construction of the said tunnel.

3. The company shall not at any time, without the previous consent in writing of the Commissioners, make any ventilating shaft on the lands of the Commissioners.

4. The tunnel or covered way through which the railway is constructed shall not exceed in its internal dimensions as to breadth ten feet and six inches, and as to height eleven feet, and, unless otherwise agreed to by the Commissioners, there shall be at least seven feet between the external surface of the crown of the tunnel and the surface of the land of the Commissioners, and the tunnel shall not permanently interfere with the footpath, or the soil under the footpath, on the western side of the Exhibition Road alongside the land of the Commissioners, excepting where the tunnel crosses under the said footpath.

5. The rails in the tunnel or covered way in and under the lands of the Commissioners shall be so laid, bedded, and maintained, as may be from time to time found best adapted to prevent noise and vibration.

6. The plans and specifications of the proposed railway and station shall be submitted to the Commissioners for their approval at least one month before the company shall enter on the lands of the Commissioners and the Commissioners shall, within one month after the said plans and specifications have been so submitted to them, signify their approval thereof, or the modifications which they may desire therein, and the whole of the works shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commissioners in all respects.

7. The railway of the company on the lands of the Commissioners and the station thereon shall be completed and open for traffic within 18 months from the date of the passing of this Act, unless the Commissioners consent to a prolongation of the said period.

8. Excepting during the construction of the railway, and so far as shall be necessary for the purpose of such construction, the company shall not, without such consent as aforesaid, use any engine for pumping or any other purpose on the lands of the Commissioners, and they shall not use any locomotive engine on the said railway.

9. The company shall, within twelve months after they have broken any ground of the Commissioners for the purposes of their undertaking, restore the surface of it, and also restore any building which may have been removed by the company to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and, in case of default, the Commissioners may restore such surface or building and recover the cost thereof from the company, together with damages for any inconvenience the Commissioners may sustain by reason of such default on the part of the company.

10. Trains shall run each way every half hour throughout the day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at night (Sundays excepted) if and when so required by the Commissioners.

11. So much of the railway as shall be made upon the lands of the Commissioners shall not, unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners, be used otherwise than for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the intended station of the railway at the Royal Albert Hall.

12. If, after the commencement of the railway and works on the lands of the Commissioners, the works thereof are left incomplete and not *bonâ fide* proceeded with for one year, or if, after the completion of the railway, the railway is disused for public purposes during one year, the Commissioners may re-enter upon the lands of the Commissioners and take possession of the railway station and other works of the company in so far as such works are made through or on their lands, and upon such re-entry as aforesaid by the Commissioners, all right of the company in, to, or in respect of the said lands or works shall be absolutely extinguished.

APPENDIX Q.

(See Report, page 33.)

EXTRACT from the FOURTH REPORT of the ROYAL COMMISSION on SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION and the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

V. THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, AND ITS BRANCH MUSEUM AT BETHNAL GREEN.

64. The South Kensington Museum is administered by a director who is responsible to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

65. Though, from special circumstances, the Art Collections of this Museum have been, up to the present time, most developed, it has contained, from its earliest days, several collections of a scientific nature. Those at present existing are:—

1. The Food Collection.
2. The Animal Products Collection.
3. The Structure and Building Materials Collection.
4. Models of Machinery, Ships, and Military and Naval Appliances.
5. Collections illustrating Economic Entomology and Forestry.
6. Collections illustrating Fish Culture.
7. The Educational Collections.
8. The Patent Museum.

THE FOOD COLLECTION.

66. This collection, which was commenced in 1858, has been formed with a view to showing, first the chemical composition of the various substances used as food ; secondly, the sources from which all varieties of food are obtained ; and thirdly, the various substances used for adulteration, and the best methods of detecting them.

A duplicate collection of the chemical analyses of food is used for circulation among country schools, and large descriptive labels are supplied to the managers of country museums who may apply for them.

THE ANIMAL PRODUCTS COLLECTION.

67. This collection was established by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, who observed that, whilst the public possessed in the Museums of Kew and Jermyn Street collections illustrative of the Economic Applications of Mineral and Vegetable Substances, there was no representation of the uses of the Animal Kingdom. The collection consists of animal substances employed in Textile Manufactures and Clothing ; substances used for domestic and ornamental purposes ; pigments and dyes yielded by animals ; animal substances used in pharmacy and in perfumery ; and the application of waste matters, together with illustrations of the processes of manufacture.

We have been informed that for want of space this collection has been but little developed of late years.

CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING MATERIALS COLLECTION.

68. This collection had its origin in a large number of models and specimens which were presented to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 at its close. In 1859 the collection had become so extensive from gifts, especially from the Exhibitions in London and Paris, that the classified catalogue formed a most useful book of reference on the subject, and was largely sold as such.

The collection consists of the following objects :—Building stones ; marbles and slates ; cements and plasters ; bricks of every description ; tiles for roofing, flooring, and wall decoration ; terra cottas ; drain-pipes ; asphalte and bitumen ; iron and metal work ; woods applicable to building purposes ; glass, and its application ; models of buildings and construction ; paperhangings ; papier-mâché work ; architectural drawings and plans.

69. In connexion with this museum, numerous experiments on the strength of materials have been carried on, the results of which have been published in the catalogues.

MODELS OF MACHINERY, SHIPS, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL APPLIANCES.

70 This collection consists principally of models of marine engines, ships, and guns. But there are also specimens and models of machinery of a different character, such as the Jacquard loom, the Whitworth measuring machine, and the Babbage calculating machine.

COLLECTIONS ILLUSTRATING ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY AND FORESTRY.

71 A collection of Economic Entomology is now in course of formation. It is intended to enable the public to distinguish insects injurious to man from those that work to his advantage, and to illustrate the best means of destroying those which are injurious, or of mitigating the ravages committed by them.

This collection, in its relation to Forestry, contains specimens of the various kinds of timber attacked by insects, the insects themselves in various stages of growth, and the appearance of the foliage and bark when attacked. The best known means of destroying the insects are also indicated.

COLLECTION ILLUSTRATING FISH CULTURE.

72. This collection illustrates the artificial breeding of fish, the protection of rivers, methods of capture of fish, &c. All or nearly all the collection belongs to Mr. Buckland (Inspector of Salmon Fisheries). It is on loan to the Museum.

THE EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

73. These collections comprise—1. A library of books bearing on Education, in which Education in Science is largely represented; and, 2. A collection of school furniture and fittings, philosophical instruments, apparatus for scientific and other instruction, specimens and diagrams of natural history, including mineralogy and geology, and other educational appliances, such as drawing materials, &c.

74. The origin of the Library and collections is due to an Educational Exhibition formed by the Society of Arts, and held in St. Martin's Hall in the summer of 1854. When this Exhibition closed, many of the contents, English and foreign, were placed by the exhibitors at the disposal of the Society, and a strong desire was expressed that it should become a permanent institution. The collection thus formed was offered to and accepted by the Government.

75. The chief manufacturers of educational appliances and publishers of School Books have largely contributed, and numerous gifts have been received from Foreign Governments, especially at the close of the Exhibitions of 1862 and 1871. In consequence of the great demand for educational works on scientific subjects, the vote for purchases has of late years been largely expended in strengthening the Library and Collections in this direction.

76. Special Collections of Apparatus for teaching the various branches of Science have lately been formed. Duplicate sets of these are circulated in the country.

77. The total number of books and pamphlets in the Library exceeds 30,000.

Qu. 13,833.

78. A Reading Room, ill-adapted and much too small for the purpose, as it has been stated in evidence, is attached to the Library. It is open during the same hours as the Museum, and is chiefly frequented by students, teachers, clergymen, school managers, and others who wish to consult special books, or to become acquainted with the best educational works on the various subjects.

THE PATENT MUSEUM.

Appendix I.

79. In connexion with the South Kensington Museum, but under the control of the Commissioners of Patents, there is also a Patent Museum, consisting of a collection of patented and other inventions, ill-accommodated in a building which is much too small for the proper display of the objects. The collection belongs partly to the Commissioners of Patents, partly to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and partly to private persons: it contains many most interesting specimens, especially a series illustrating the history of the steam engine from its earliest days.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

80. We consider it our duty to point out the striking contrast afforded by the British Museum Collections, dealing with Biology, Geology, and Mineralogy; the Jermyn Street Collections, dealing with Geology (Scientific and Economic), Mineralogy, Mining, and Metallurgy; the Kew Collections, dealing with Botany, on the one hand; and, on the other hand, the Collections in the Scientific Department of the South Kensington Museum (including the Patent Museum), where alone has any attempt been made to collect together, in a museum, objects illustrating the experimental sciences.

81. While it is a matter of congratulation that the British Museum contains one of the finest and largest collections in existence illustrative of biological science, it is to be regretted that there is at present no national collection of the instruments used in the investigation of mechanical, chemical, or physical laws; although such collections are of great importance to persons interested in the experimental sciences.

82. We consider that the recent progress in these sciences, and the daily increasing demand for knowledge concerning them, make it desirable that the national collections should be extended in this direction, so as to meet a great scientific requirement which cannot be provided for in any other way.

83. The defect in our collections to which we have referred is, indeed, keenly felt by teachers of science. If a teacher of any branch of experimental science wishes to inspect any physical instrument not in his possession, as a teacher of literature would a book, or a teacher of biology would a specimen, there is no place in the country where he can do it.

84. We are assured by high authorities that on the continent collections of scientific apparatus, when combined with lectures accessible to workmen, have exerted a very beneficial influence on the development of the skill of artizans employed in making such instruments.

85. Lord Salisbury, in evidence before us, has stated:

"There is another point in which I think that the Government might give an advantage of an educational kind to scientific research. It would be desirable, if it were possible, to provide the means of giving scientific instruction to instrument makers. My impression is that their importance to the conduct of scientific research is scarcely sufficiently recognised by the public, and that it is, I will not say quite, but almost of equal importance, to have highly educated and cultivated scientific instrument makers, as to have highly educated scientific thinkers."

86. A valuable part of the instruction to which Lord Salisbury refers would be derived from the examination of collections in which the history and latest developments of each instrument could be studied with a view to its improvement or modification in any particular direction.

87. On this point we have received interesting evidence from Colonel Strange:

"What is your opinion as to the need of a museum of scientific instruments and apparatus, and machines and tools used in the arts?—I think that that is a very important branch of the subject indeed. I need scarcely allude to the great importance that is attached to that on the continent. The name of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers will suggest it at once, which is the very best evidence indeed that I could produce. I have often visited it with great interest and profit. Moreover, I believe there are several others in Paris, some of more recent date. No scientific system can be complete without examples of the apparatus that are being used in all branches of science, both in England and abroad, and on that point I speak from experience of the great use that such a museum would be. * * * * If there were a great museum, such as I suggest, containing all the new developments in instruments, and in machines and tools, to which I should resort, I should be able to introduce modifications with far greater confidence, and it would be an enormous assistance to me individually. I find very few persons who have really studied what I will venture to call the physiology of instruments and apparatus, and such persons would derive very great advantage, I think, from being able to go to an establishment where large collections of apparatus of different dates and

the products of different minds were collected together in one view, some of which would contain some desideratum of which they were in search. I think if they had such a collection to go to, it would materially aid them in the choice of the apparatus that they required, and would tend enormously to advance exact experiments. There is no doubt that some years ago there was no nation that could compete at all with England in such matters, but we have taught the rest of the world, and the pupil has now become somewhat in advance, in many directions, of his master. Also the spread of scientific education on the continent has tended to the application of more sound principles of construction in such things than with us."

88. Although the question of the establishment of a Museum of Scientific Apparatus is more closely allied to the objects of our Commission than that of a Museum of Mechanical Inventions, we think it right to call attention to the proposals made by a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to report on the Patent Office Library and Museum.

89. That Committee gave, in the following terms, their conception of the nature of the "General Museum of Mechanical Inventions," the establishment of which they contemplated :

"It appears to your Committee that the chief purpose of a general museum is to illustrate and explain the commencement, progress, and present position of the most important branches of mechanical invention; to show the chief steps by which the most remarkable machines have reached their present degree of excellence; to convey interesting and useful information, and to stimulate invention."

90. With regard to the funds which would be necessary for the establishment of such a museum on an adequate scale, the Committee, referring to a large sum which had accumulated from the fees paid by inventors (which fund at the end of the year 1871 amounted to 923,741*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*), stated that—

"Your Committee consider that the principal object of the fees payable under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, was to provide for the proper working of that measure, and not for the purpose of increasing the general revenue of the country. Without entering upon the question whether or not a claim exists to have the surplus exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Act of 1852, your Committee are of opinion that for the future the annual surplus revenue accruing from the operation of that Act should be so applied to the extent which may be necessary."

91. We agree with the Committee as to the general character of the objects to which the fund in question should be appropriated.

92. We consider that this fund, which is derived in great part from the applications of scientific principles to various uses in the arts and industries of the country, would be very properly spent in bettering some of the conditions on which invention and discovery depend; and we are of opinion that, among the uses to which such a fund could be most advantageously applied, the establishment of such a Museum of

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Scientific Apparatus as that which we contemplate would rank among the most important; and we are convinced that such a museum would have a material influence upon the spread of scientific instruction throughout the country, and would, therefore, largely foster invention and discovery.

33. We accordingly recommend the formation of a Collection of Physical and Mechanical Instruments; and we submit for consideration whether it may not be expedient that this Collection, the Collection of the Patent Museum, and of the Scientific and Educational Department of the South Kensington Museum should be united and placed under the authority of a Minister of State.

34. Whether this union be effected or not, we are of opinion that it is desirable that the scientific collections now placed at South Kensington should be subjected to a critical revision with a view to restricting them to such objects as are of national interest or utility.

DIX R.

page 33.)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT from 1st January 1867 to 31st 1877.

PAYMENTS.				Cash.	
				£	s. d.
By Cash paid to the Lords of the Admiralty in partial repayment of mortgage loan (applied by their Lordships in the purchase of 141,007l. 8s. 7d. stock in replacement of a like amount of stock sold out by them)				120,544	2 9
Annual International Exhibitions, (for details, see Appendix B.)					
via:—					
Expenditure on Capital Account	-	126,383	5 4		
Less Stores, &c. sold	-	4,453	3 2		
				£	s. d.
				121,930	2 2
Expenditure on Revenue Account (i.e. Loss)				17,256	11 9
				139,186	13 11
Royal Albert Hall (balance of guarantee)	-	48,000	0 0		
" (purchase of Messrs. Lucas's interest)	-	30,000	0 0		
" (advance to extinguish debt on capital account)	-	4,000	0 0		
" (seat-rates 1876 and 1877)	-	3,200	0 0		
				85,200	0 0
Royal Horticultural Garden Arcades	-	-	-	54	7 0
Music, viz., to Royal Albert Hall Choral Society	-	-	-		
" " " Orchestral Society	-	-	-		
" " " Novello's Concerts	-	-	-		
Contribution to National Training School of Cookery	-	-	-	200	0 0
Technological Scholarships	-	-	-	195	10 0
Law, Surveyors' charges, Roads, &c.	-	-	-	8,569	14 4
Interest on Loans	-	-	-	63,392	1 0
Repairs, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	-	-	-	2,312	5 0
Office and other expenses	-	-	-	10,864	0 0
				434,276	9 11
By balance	-	-	-	2,801	8 0
				£	
				437,077	17 11

JAMES RICHARDS.

APPENDIX R.—*continued.*AN ACCOUNT of the STOCK TRANSACTIONS relating to the LOANS
from the FUNDS of GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

	Stock.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ORIGINAL LOAN (12th January 1859) of 150,000 <i>l.</i> cash, produced by the sale of 125,162 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> consolidated 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. annuities. Interest at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent. on the amount of cash advanced - -	125,162 19 6	120,000 0 0
REPAYMENTS:—		
14th July 1864 - - - - -	22,130 0 3	20,000 0 0
28th December 1865 - - - - -	2,269 6 10	1,980 0 0
12th and 14th March 1866 - - - - -	3,988 9 9	3,465 0 0
12th April 1866 - - - - -		
16th May 1866 - - - - -	1,888 8 3	1,650 0 0
29th June 1866 - - - - -	1,187 6 6	1,030 0 0
19th July 1866 - - - - -	396 12 0	350 0 0
12th September 1866 - - - - -	1,152 9 0	1,030 0 0
1st February 1867 - - - - -	1,269 4 7	1,155 0 0
25th March 1867 - - - - -	2,082 3 10	1,900 0 0
15th June 1867 - - - - -	2,086 19 2	1,980 0 0
27th June 1867 - - - - -	871 17 3	825 0 0
7th May 1868 - - - - -	4,219 18 0	4,030 0 0
15th June 1868 - - - - -	325 17 9	310 0 0
28th September 1868 - - - - -	4,660 17 5	4,422 0 0
29th October 1868 - - - - -	1,541 16 0	1,457 0 0
8th January 1869 - - - - -	1,243 12 2	1,155 0 0
15th March 1869 - - - - -	3,324 7 11	3,100 0 0
3rd and 12th May 1869 - - - - -	2,197 12 4	2,046 0 0
24th December 1869 - - - - -	1,070 5 6	990 0 0
1st August 1871 - - - - -	6,408 10 11	6,000 0 0
19th May 1873 - - - - -	5,634 3 7	5,275 0 0
5th September 1873 - - - - -	12,066 15 0	11,169 5 9
24th January 1874 - - - - -	10,986 6 2	10,128 0 0
8th June 1874 - - - - -	7,137 7 10	6,628 17 0
24th July 1874 - - - - -	16,701 5 8	15,480 0 0
25th September 1874 - - - - -	8,321 5 10	7,712 15 11
Saving to Commissioners for the Exhi- bition of 1851, in replacing Stock -	—	4,731 1 4
	125,162 19 6	120,000 0 0
INTERMEDIATE LOAN (27th April 1860), of 50,000 <i>l.</i> cash, produced by the sale of 53,619 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. annuities. Interest at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent. on the amount of Stock sold - - -	53,619 6 0	50,000 0 0
REPAYMENT:—		
23rd December 1863 - - - - -	53,619 6 0	49,128 13 9
Saving to Commissioners for the Exhi- bition of 1851, in replacing Stock -	—	871 6 3
	53,619 6 0	50,000 0 0

APPENDIX R.—*continued.*

NEW LOANS (1870-74) amounting to 193,500*l.* cash, produced by the sale of 117,834*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities, and 93,062*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities interest at 4*l.* per cent. on the amount of stock sold and remaining to be replaced.

	Repayments.			Stock to be replaced.		Cash advanced.
	Consols.	Reduced.	Cash.	Consols.	Reduced.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6th May 1870, 1st advance	—	—	—	—	16,898 18 9	16,898 0 0
16th June „ 2nd „	—	—	—	—	21,579 1 0	21,579 0 0
22nd July „ 3rd „	—	—	—	27,046 9 4	—	27,046 0 0
17th Sept. „ 4th „	—	—	—	—	33,173 5 6	33,173 0 0
26th Oct. „ 5th „	—	—	—	—	27,417 4 6	27,417 0 0
19th Jan. 1871, 6th „	—	—	—	43,273 2 0	—	43,273 0 0
22nd Dec. 1873, 7th „	—	—	—	14,704 10 2	—	14,704 0 0
22nd Dec. 1874, 8th „	—	—	—	32,909 18 7	—	32,909 0 0
				117,834 0 1	93,062 9 9	193,500 0 0
Repayments:—						
6th Oct. 1874	—	30,051 12 9	27,327 4 1	—	—	—
25th Nov. „	6,190 9 5	2,420 7 0	7,908 0 0	—	—	—
18th May 1877	1,400 10 7	—	1,320 0 0	—	—	—
26th May „	1,131 11 7	—	1,075 0 0	—	—	—
19th July „	7,662 5 4	—	7,260 0 0	—	—	—
				16,384 16 11	32,471 19 9	48,856 4 1
Balances				101,449 3 2	60,590 10 0	168,519 13 11

APPENDIX S.

(See Report, page 38.)

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS on the OCCASION of the RECEP- TION of a DEPUTATION of MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES from PROVINCIAL BOROUGHs in ENGLAND and WALES.

On Friday the 20th of July 1877, a deputation of gentlemen, representing great provincial centres of industry, waited upon the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 at Marlborough House, to urge upon the Commissioners:—

1. The realisation of the funds of the Commission to as great an extent as possible.
2. The application of the realised funds in grants (a) to provincial museums for buildings, and (b) for the purchase of suitable objects for exhibition therein.

The following statement was submitted to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in explanation of the object of the deputation.

It became known last year that the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 had under consideration the desirability of applying to the direct promotion of science and art the funds in their hands accruing from the investment of the surplus of the Exhibition, and subsequent augmentation from property purchased therewith.

The Free Libraries and Museums Committee of the Corporation of Birmingham therefore requested the mayor of Birmingham to convene a conference of representatives of Corporations having free libraries and museums, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making suggestions to the Commissioners as to the manner in which their surplus fund might, in the judgment of the representatives, be most advantageously employed for the benefit of the great centres of industry which had contributed to insure the success of the Exhibition, and consequently to the accumulation of the fund now at the disposal of the Commissioners. The Conference was held in Birmingham on the 5th of January last, and was attended by representatives of the Corporations of Birmingham, Bradford, Coventry, Derby, Kidderminster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Sheffield, Swansea, and Worcester. Other Corporations not actually represented at the meeting, expressed their concurrence in its proposed objects, and further adhesions to the resolutions then adopted have since been received. These resolutions affirmed the desirability of making arrangements for the loan of examples selected from the National Galleries and Museums, for exhibition in museums established by Municipal Corporations; and also the allocation in aid of such museums of part of the fund at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners of 1851. In reference to this fund the subjoined resolution was unanimously passed:—

“That it is desirable to urge upon the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the propriety of realising the property under their control, and of applying it, in part, as recommended by their Special Committee, to grants in aid of building museums in connexion with Municipal Corporations, and in making provision for the purchase of objects suitable for exhibition in such museums.”

The following extracts from a paper submitted to the Conference by the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee will explain the grounds upon which the foregoing resolution was based, and the advantages which, in the judgment of the representatives of Corporations, would result from acquiescence in it on the part of the Royal Commissioners:—

“The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 had a large surplus (about 186,000*l.*) remaining in their hands as the result of the above-named Exhibition. By careful investment in land at South Kensington, this original fund has been largely augmented, and, if now completely realised, would, it is estimated, yield a capital sum of more than 1,000,000*l.*, after defraying all the liabilities incumbent upon it. The Commissioners have lately directed their attention to the best means of dealing with the property in their hands, and a Committee, consisting of the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Right Honourable Lyon Playfair, M.P., was appointed to prepare a scheme to be laid before the Commissioners for their approval.

The Committee has recommended several alternative plans for dealing with the property. Of these, the Committee particularly recommend two schemes. That which they specially prefer is that the Government should buy from them, for purposes of science and art, the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, with the galleries and arcades adjoining them, at half their present value. This plan would give the Commissioners the command of a sum of 720,000*l*. The other plan is to sell a portion of the ground, and to retain the Exhibition buildings and the Horticultural Gardens, with a view to their future use for public purposes; and this mode of dealing with the property would yield upwards of 350,000*l*., free from all liabilities.

"Whatever may be the amount realised by the Commissioners, the Committee propose to expend part of it, not exceeding 100,000*l*., in the erection of a building in connexion with the South Kensington Museum for art and science libraries, in the first instance, with the ultimate view of converting it into an educational and scientific library and museum of scientific instruments and objects, the want of which is very much felt. The remainder of the available sum the Committee propose to employ in two ways—(1) promoting museums of science and art throughout the country, by grants in aid of buildings or collections of suitable objects; and (2) in founding scholarships of science and art in connexion with central institutions and provincial colleges of science and art now arising at Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Nottingham, and elsewhere. In reference to this project, the Committee observe in their Report—"In recent years a great impulse has been given to the scientific instruction of the populations in our great centres of industry. It would be a great benefit to these new institutions if their more promising students could be brought up to the laboratories of chemistry, physics, and biology, which are in active work at South Kensington. The same system of aid would be of equal importance to the more advanced schools of art, as a supplement to the aid now given by Government."

"The Conference is urged by means of a deputation to the Royal Commissioners to press upon them the main recommendations of their Committee, which have yet to be considered by the general body of the Commission. The points to be specially insisted upon, as promising to yield the greatest advantage to the country, are—(1) the realisation of the funds of the Commission to as great an extent as may be possible; (2) the application of the realised fund in grants (*a*) to provincial museums for building, and (*b*) for the purchase of suitable objects for exhibition, [* and (*c*) to the creation of scholarships for the benefit of advanced students in science and art. Such scholarships, it is suggested, should be made tenable, not merely at central metropolitan institutions, but also at provincial centres, it being in all respects inadvisable that the growing tendency to centralisation should be fostered in an additional degree.] The claim of the provincial towns to share in the Commissioners' funds may be forcibly supported by two considerations. In the first place, the Exhibition of 1851, from the profits of which the fund was originally derived, was rendered possible largely by the guarantees which were given by the provincial towns; and therefore, as a matter of justice, these towns are entitled to participate in the benefit secured by their own enterprise and spirit of self-sacrifice. In the second place, the claim of museums under the control of Corporations is based upon the permanence of such institutions, and the guarantee afforded by public management for the just admini-

* The passage within brackets was withdrawn by the Deputation.

nistration of money entrusted to them; and also upon the difficulty which is felt in raising, by means of rates, amounts adequate to meet the expenses of building and maintaining scientific museums and galleries of art. In all towns where such museums exist large sums have been expended in their construction and in the provision of suitable objects, and this outlay constitutes a burden which the limited rate is unable to bear, and the pressure of which interposes an insuperable barrier to the extension of the museums from the same source. It is necessary, therefore, to find other means of increasing the funds at the disposal of Corporations for the above-named purpose. It is submitted that the property held in trust by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 affords a source of supply specially adapted to this end; and it is consequently advised that the Commissioners should be strongly urged to approve the principle of realisation and distribution recommended in the Report of their Committee.

"In support of this conclusion, it is further submitted that if the people of the great provincial towns are to be instructed in science and art, if their education is to be extended, their taste improved, and their knowledge rendered capable of being turned to practical account, the national collections and national funds applicable to science and art must be more directly and largely applied for their benefit. There is no better or more immediate method of accomplishing this purpose than by the formation and adequate maintenance of the local museums under the management of corporations. Large sums, raised by rates or gifts, in the various localities, have already been expended upon such museums, and much voluntary labour has been bestowed upon them by the committees entrusted with their management. The time has now arrived when local self-help—strained to its utmost capacity—requires to be supplemented by a liberal system of assistance from central sources, of which the fund at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 is one which is considered specially important and readily available."

The deputation was introduced by MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., who said:

Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I have the honour of introducing to you a very important deputation, representing the corporations of all the boroughs of England and Wales which have under their control and management free libraries and museums. These gentlemen represent the governing bodies of a population of more than 3,000,000, and they include the mayors of almost all our largest towns. The object of the deputation is very respectfully to urge upon the Royal Commissioners the claims of the provinces to some share in the surplus funds of the Exhibition of 1851. We have understood from the statements published that, providing those funds were realised to the best advantage, there would be a surplus of 750,000*l.*; and we have understood that the Special Committee propose to apply 100,000*l.* of that sum in the erection of a Science and Art Library in London, and we urge that the claims of the provinces should now be considered in the allocation of the remainder. We base our claims upon two considerations: first, that we in the provinces contributed our share to the success of the Exhibition of 1851, both in the shape of contributions to the guarantee fund, largely made in the provinces, and also by the part

which our manufacturers took in that Exhibition. In the second place, of all the objects to which a surplus fund of this kind should be applied, we represent at once the most deserving and the most necessary. Our deserts lie in this. We have already done a great deal in the same direction out of our own resources. We have established those free libraries and museums which do carry out in the best possible way the original idea of the Exhibition of 1851, by promoting the education of the people and by inducing the cultivation of artistic taste among our manufacturing classes. These institutions are extremely popular in the provinces, and the attendance at our museums and libraries is enormous, and the institutions represented here have an attendance very greatly exceeding the total attendance of all the institutions of a similar kind in the metropolis. I have some returns here which will illustrate this. In Liverpool the number of volumes issued in the reference and lending libraries last year was 957,000, and the number of visitors to the museum was 448,000; in Manchester the number using the library was 544,000, while the number of readers in the news-rooms was 1,118,000; and in Birmingham 522,000 persons used the library, and 1,500,000 the news-rooms, while the visitors to the museum numbered 300,000. Then the class of visitors are precisely that class which would benefit most by special collections of objects illustrating the trades in which they are interested. For one visitor to a general museum in London who will be connected with any trade there illustrated, there would be 10 or perhaps 100 in Manchester, Birmingham, or Bradford, as the case may be. We also venture to represent that, inasmuch as the management of these institutions is popular and representative, we give the best possible guarantee for the permanence of the exhibitions, and the wise and just administration of their affairs. Our position is one of necessity, because the Act of Parliament only permits us to levy a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound, and all that is taken up by the payment of interest on the capital sunk and the expenses of management, so that we have no resources left to devote to the maintenance or the establishment of these special museums. We have learned from the same report that the Committee has reported to your Royal Highness the recommendation that the surplus should be devoted, in the first place, to the formation of scholarships in connexion with local and metropolitan institutions, and in the second place, that direct grants of money or objects should be made to our museums. In regard to this point the matter has been under the consideration of the representatives this morning, and we are unanimously of opinion that we greatly prefer the second alternative, for this reason, that scholarships in connexion with local institutions could be only tenable in a very few of the towns represented, only perhaps half a dozen have institutions to which scholarships could be affiliated, and thus all the other scholarships would be tenable at institutions in

the metropolis. Now we greatly prefer a more direct application of the funds to local objects, besides, we believe we may rely upon private liberality for a sufficient number of scholarships for our different institutions. As regards the other proposal, we most heartily and respectfully urge it on your consideration and attention. We believe that no application of the funds would be more popular or useful ; it would be a very great stimulus to the formation of those museums where they do not exist already, while it would extend the usefulness of those already established. From such a disposition of the funds, we anticipate an indirect advantage, to which we attach almost as much importance as to the direct advantage. We regret, not from any provincial jealousy, but on grounds of national moment, the tendency of all that is best in our midst to gravitate towards the metropolis. As far as that is due to the natural attraction of this great city we do not pretend to resist it; but we say that nothing should be done to foster and develop that artificially, and we do insist it is of the utmost importance that the most should be done to preserve, in our provincial cities, centres of life, activity and knowledge.

After some remarks by other members of the deputation,

THE PRINCE OF WALES said: Gentlemen,—I have listened with the greatest possible attention and interest to the able speech which has been made by Mr. Chamberlain, and the remarks that have been added by the other gentlemen whom we have heard speak here to-day. I feel sure that I speak in the name of my colleagues as well as in my own in assuring them how gratified all the Royal Commissioners are to see the interest which they take in matters connected with science and art as applied to the interests of the great and important towns which they represent. They will, I am sure, not expect me to give them any decisive answer with regard to what they have asked; but I may be permitted to say, in the name also of those gentlemen connected with the Royal Commission, that the large and influential deputation which has come here to-day has made a great impression upon us, and that we will give our due and most careful attention to the matter which they have laid before us. I cannot do better than ask Lord Granville, who is chairman of the Committee to whom this important matter will be referred, and who, as one of the most prominent Commissioners of 1851, is so well able to cope with a matter of this kind, to make a few observations in reply to you. I can only assure you, and I think I am expressing the feeling of all my colleagues, it has given us great pleasure to see you to-day and to listen to the remarks you have made to us.

LORD GRANVILLE said: Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I think that His Royal Highness in the statement he has made to you has shown the interest he feels in this matter, and the inclination he feels to pay every attention to the wishes of such a deputation as

this. If His Royal Highness had called upon me to make a final answer on this occasion, I should have preferred that another Commissioner, that Lord Spencer, had spoken, and not I. But it will be remembered that the plan recommended by the Committee was adopted by the Royal Commission, and indeed received the confirmation of Her Majesty. I understand from His Royal Highness that that will not prevent us from considering the matter independently, reserving our own judgment. Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to you to hear the sort of considerations which have weighed with the Committee. I understand from Mr. Chamberlain and the other gentlemen who have been good enough to speak on this occasion, the desire of this deputation is that, instead of the plan which has been already agreed on, we should realise to the full extent our property in South Kensington, and should apply the proceeds of the sale to the building of museums in different parts of the country, and furnishing and supplying them with objects. The arguments on which this has been based are first of all a jealousy, if I may be allowed to say so, a very wholesome jealousy of anything like over centralisation in this country. I entirely agree, perhaps I go rather further than some others, in that feeling, and I certainly wish to see everything done to strengthen the powers of local government, and local control over the resources of particular districts. Further than this, I am bound to admit that the government of this great town is perhaps worse than that of any of the boroughs represented here to-day. I am sorry to have to acknowledge it, but I think there is less of local public spirit in London than is seen in the boroughs which you represent. On the other hand, having been born in London, having worked a little in London, and having played a good deal in London, I have much of the cockney about me. And I cannot admit that this metropolis with its 4,000,000 inhabitants, this seat of government with visitors from all parts of the empire, this city which contains certainly many of the most distinguished men in science and art, is merely a dead excrescence upon the surface of the nation. But the only question is, I understand, in what proportion the funds should be divided. There was one argument used by Mr. Chamberlain to which I do not attach very much importance, and that was with regard to the pecuniary claims which the provinces have in consequence of the way they contributed to the pecuniary results of the Exhibition of 1851. That matter was considered at the time, and with general approval, I believe, the Commissioners, a singularly strong body, decided that there was no question of returning these funds; but the Commissioners thought that they should apply the money as they best could for the promotion of science and art. I am afraid the argument would go against you. In the first place the success of the Exhibition was mainly due to the illustrious Father of His Royal Highness. I doubt whether anyone even of the gentlemen here ever worked with more ability and industry in his own profession or business than did the

Prince Consort in this great national undertaking, and he had with him the support and assistance of a singularly strong Commission, composed of men distinguished in all walks of life. In the next place came the exhibitors, and putting out of sight the foreign and colonial exhibitors, I have no doubt the bulk of them came from the provinces and not from the metropolis. At the same time they derived, as a body, a very great benefit from being allowed to exhibit. With regard to the mere pecuniary receipts of the subscription, rather more than one half came from London. With regard to the guarantee fund, it is 27 years ago, and you must not expect me to be quite exact about the figures, but I happen to have been employed in relation to it by the illustrious father of our present Chairman. The guarantee fund was proposed by Mr. Pusey, an eminent agriculturist; it was strongly supported by my friend Mr. Cobden, who stated that half a million could be subscribed in an afternoon in Manchester alone. It was strongly opposed by Sir Robert Peel, but it was adopted after his death, and was really the mainspring of the undertaking. I remember speaking to a person of considerable property and great reputation in these matters, who said, when asked to subscribe, "I do not care about the money, but I doubt whether I am justified in principle in subscribing a large sum of money for a thing which may be a complete pecuniary failure. You bring me a long list of great landowners, if you show me men of business I will subscribe." I said I had just received an intimation from a London contractor that he was ready to guarantee 50,000*l.*, and my friend put down his name for 10,000*l.* Manchester guaranteed about the 50th part of what Mr. Cobden said they would, and I believe that a majority of the guarantees were subscribed by landed proprietors, and by the bankers and other great houses in London. The visitors, who spent their half-crowns and shillings came next, and there is no doubt whatever that the 4,000,000 people, who form the population of London, supplied the greatest part of those. But I do not think the argument of importance. The real thing is, not to consider the interests of London or your special boroughs, but to do what we can in the best way for the ultimate promotion of science and art in this country. The question of the full realisation at once of our property is one of very considerable importance. There are some considerations against such a course. I myself, from my connexion with the Exhibition of 1851, (I think there are three other Commissioners only here present who belonged to that,) may have an undue feeling on the subject, but we consider 1851 a great epoch, and we should dislike to sever the memory of the Exhibition entirely from its local habitation. But, putting that aside, the Special Committee have had financial arguments to the very opposite effect. We have been told, "You are in a great hurry. You are realising part; you intend to realise more." (We do intend.) "You are very impatient, and are throwing away valuable prospects for the future." I believe there is a medium in this. We are acting upon

very good advice. The whole matter shall be considered in accordance with His Royal Highness's recommendation. We are inclined to think that partial realisation is better at this time than sending the whole property into the market. Then the deputation recommend that whatever amount remains should be applied to the building and supplying museums in the country. Mr. Chamberlain has just put into my hands a statement of the sums already expended in the country out of local resources in this direction, and it is most creditable to the public spirit that has been shown by the representative boroughs. Even this imperfect list amounts to 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* I apprehend that your resources have been chiefly of a voluntary character, and that you have also received assistance from the Government. [MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Not from Government, only temporary loans to a small extent."] If the Government lent you articles for exhibition that would certainly assist you for the museums. I will put that aside however; voluntary subscriptions are very important, and there is a danger of stopping the flow of them if you get a great central body supplying everything. There is the consideration how far even a large sum would go. If we determine upon the Commission of 1851 supplying money for building and furnishing and supplying museums all over the country, it would be very difficult to know exactly what the end of these subscriptions might be, and how soon the funds might be entirely swallowed up. No one can attach more importance to museums than the Commissioners themselves. From the lowest point of view they are means of showing the working people the arts connected with their own occupations, and coupled with educational institutions they are of the greatest possible value. By themselves museums have only superficial advantages; to be of real use they must be accompanied by educational aids. Up to this time we have thought we should do best by assisting the Government with regard to a central museum in London, and on the other hand by supplying means to establish studentships, not in the metropolis alone, but also in different localities. I understand the delegates prefer subscriptions to museums. I only want to point out that the Commissioners have not been acting upon any crotchets of their own; their views are based upon recommendations from two quarters; one a Royal Commission specially appointed to inquire into scientific education, and the other a memorial sent by nearly all the Fellows of the Royal Society, as to the best means of promoting science in this country. These are not authorities to be lightly put aside. His Royal Highness has promised that the matter shall be fully considered, and I hope you will not think that anything I have said betokens a final determination on the part of the Commission. At the same time it would not be fair to you that you should go away and think we have no reason for the recommendations on our side.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN : Lord Granville has somewhat misunderstood some of the expressions of the deputation. They were not guided by any jealousy of London ; we are quite willing that the wants of London should be first considered. It is only as to what remains after London has been fairly considered that we wish to put in any claim.

LORD GRANVILLE ; You do not object that a portion of the fund should be applied to assist the Government in providing a central museum ?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN : We express no opinion on that point. Then, in the way of realising capital, we do not ask for complete realisation, we ask for a share of the fund, whether as interest or capital.

LORD GRANVILLE ; That implies selling the property.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN : It implies selling that portion of the property which produces nothing. It is true that we have received loans from the Government, but of an infinitesimal amount ; they bear a very small proportion to the whole. At Birmingham, my own town, we have one case of objects from South Kensington to 20 of our own. Then these temporary loans do not answer our purpose ; we want permanent exhibitions before the population of such objects as are connected with their special industries.

I have only now to return to your Royal Highness our most cordial thanks for the prompt courtesy with which you have received us and considered our request, and to say that we are confident that the matter we have brought before you will receive your favourable consideration.

The Deputation then withdrew.

APPENDIX T.

(See Report, page 43.)

LETTERS addressed by HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the LORDS of the TREASURY on the SUBJECT of the proposed SCIENCE MUSEUM, LIBRARY, &c.

Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster,

SIR,

21st June 1876.

HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have had under their consideration how they may continue to apply their resources in carrying out the objects of their trust for the advancement of Science and Art.

In reference to this question the attention of the Commissioners has been given to the directions in which their assistance has been sought by Her Majesty's Government during the last few years.

1. They find that they have lent to the Government, since 1864, the galleries on the south side of the Horticultural Gardens for the display of objects under the charge of the Department of Science and Art. These Galleries have been recently leased to the Government for the commencement of the Patent Museum.

2. During the last two years the Government have requested periodically, to have the use of the Commissioners' Galleries for examinations conducted by the Science and Art Department, the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Custom House. The Commissioners have also lent their Galleries for the Cambridge Local Examinations. An application has been recently made by Her Majesty's Office of Works for accommodation for an examination, and the only available building remaining in the possession of the Commissioners is a temporary gallery known as the French Court, which the Commissioners desire to remove, and which is too small, and is otherwise inconvenient, for the purpose.

3. At the request of Her Majesty's Government the Commissioners have lent their Western Galleries for the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Instruments, which is now being held. Unless the Commissioners had been in a position to accede to the application of the Government for the use of these Galleries, it appears that the Exhibition would have had to be postponed.

4. It has been represented to the Commissioners that many of the highly interesting objects comprised in the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Instruments will, at its close, be presented to the nation, and would, if a proper exhibiting place could be provided for them, form an appropriate nucleus of a Museum of Scientific Apparatus and Appliances.

After reviewing these considerations it appears to the Commissioners that they will materially advance the interests of Science and Art if they provide a permanent building for a Museum for Scientific Instruments, part of which might also serve for examinations. They are also of opinion that as a library, where the students of the scientific classes would find books of reference, would be an important addition to the educational means already so largely provided at South Kensington, advantage might be taken temporarily, if not permanently, of the proposed building for this and for other objects of scientific education.

The Commissioners, therefore, would be prepared, if their views meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, to submit the following conditions as the basis of an arrangement.

(1.) The Commissioners to erect, on plans to be approved by the Lord President of the Council and the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, a building for a Museum of Scientific Instruments and fitted to advance other objects of scientific education, as well as for examination

rooms, and to serve also for the commencement, at least, of a National Scientific Library.

(2.) The building to be erected, at a cost not exceeding 100,000*l.*, on the ground coloured pink and blue on the accompanying plan, the part coloured pink being the property of the Commissioners, and the part coloured blue being the property of the Government.

(3.) The Commissioners to convey to the Government the piece of ground coloured pink, and the Government to convey to the Commissioners, in exchange, the pieces of ground and galleries in Prince Albert's Road and Exhibition Road, coloured green on the plan, and also to afford to the Commissioners access to the gardens at their south-east and south-west angles.

(4.) The Commissioners to agree to sell to the Government, should the Museum or Library require extension, on terms to be arranged, the portion of the ground coloured yellow on the accompanying plan; and Her Majesty's Commissioners to apply the proceeds of this sale in the execution of such extension.

(5.) To enable the Commissioners to raise the required funds, the Government to obtain power for the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance to Her Majesty's Commissioners, on the security of a mortgage of the Kensington Gore Estate, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, a sum sufficient to enable them to pay off the present mortgage on the estate, and to defray the cost of the new building. The amount of the present mortgage, namely, about 165,000*l.*, has been expended by Her Majesty's Commissioners in the erection of buildings and galleries for the promotion of Science and Art. The value of the Kensington Gore Estate is at least 1,000,000*l.*, and the mortgage would speedily be reduced, by the sale of the portions of the estate which the Commissioners think it unnecessary to retain as space for public buildings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Major-General,
Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,

SIR,

16th July 1878.

WITH reference to my letter to you of 21st June 1876, and to the statement made to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, by Sir Stafford Northcote, that Her Majesty's Government are about to issue a Commission to inquire into the Science Institutions at South Kensington, I am directed by the Commissioners to ask you to be so good as to submit to the Lords of the Treasury the following modifi-

cations of the proposals contained in that letter for the erection on the Commissioners' estate of a Science Museum, Library, &c. :—

1. At the date of my letter the Commissioners thought it probable that the Royal Horticultural Society would continue for several years to be the tenants of the Gardens in the centre of their estate, and whilst this probability existed the Commissioners were not able to offer a more advantageous site for the proposed museum than that described in my letter. Since that time, however, circumstances have occurred under which the lease of the Society will terminate on 31st December 1878, at which date the Gardens will fall into the hands of the Commissioners. The Commissioners now think that a site on the northern boundary of the "Ante Garden," as shown on the accompanying plan, would be better suited for the new Museum than the one they first proposed. A building in this position would connect in a convenient manner the present East and West Galleries, and would still be in close proximity with the South Kensington Museum. The Commissioners would reserve for a limited time, in case the Government should desire to acquire it for other public buildings, the broad strip of ground which would be left on the south side of the new building.

2. The Commissioners are prepared to erect a building according to the conditions of my letter of 21st June 1876, and to lease it to the Government until the end of the year 1900, free of rent, on receiving a reconveyance of the projecting portions, coloured dark blue on the accompanying plan, of the land and buildings sold by them to the Government, at half the value, in 1864.

3. The conditions contained in my letter of 21st June, as to the steps to be taken by the Government to enable the Commissioners to raise the required funds, are to apply to the amended proposal now made.

4. The Commissioners are also prepared to lease to the Government, for a term of years, the East and West Exhibition Galleries, at a rent based upon the amount expended in their erection, without asking any return for the value of the sites.

5. In the event of the Government accepting a lease of the East and West Galleries, the Commissioners would also lease to the Government, free of rent, the portion of the Garden north of the proposed new Science building, on condition that it be maintained wholly or partially as a public park.

6. The Commissioners have entered into negotiations with the council of the Royal Albert Hall for acquiring the possession, for public purposes, of the Picture Gallery and other Galleries of the Hall, which are readily accessible from the Horticultural Gardens. In the event of these negotiations being successful, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant to the Government, on favourable terms, such a lease as they may be able of those galleries for the exhibition of some national collection of art or science objects, or for other purposes of public importance con-

sistent with their trust. The Hall and accompanying Galleries have been pronounced by the Civil Service Commissioners as admirably adapted for the purposes of examinations.

I am, in conclusion, to ask you to point out to the Lords of the Treasury that, in the event of their adopting the proposals now made, they will acquire, on very advantageous terms, a continuous range of galleries adapted for the advancement of technical education, and that these buildings surround the finest quadrangle in the metropolis, which will be preserved as an open space for the recreation of the public visiting the galleries.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Major-General,

To the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary.

APPENDIX U.

(See Report, page 43.)

MEMORIAL from the PRESIDENT and MEMBERS of the ROYAL SOCIETY and others to the LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL in favour of the establishment of a MUSEUM of SCIENCE.

MY LORD DUKE,

June 1876.

WE, the undersigned, beg to submit for your Grace's consideration the importance of establishing a Museum of Pure and Applied Science; that is to say, a museum to contain scientific apparatus, appliances, and chemical products, illustrating both the history and the latest developments of Science; where the methods and results of investigations which have marked important stages in the advancement of Science may be studied, and where also the most highly perfected instruments of the day may be found.

Among the various advantages which in our opinion would accrue from the establishment of such an institution, we would mention the following:—Investigators would be saved much time and labour by being enabled to see how far and by what processes others have advanced in the line of research which they may be pursuing; thus leading them to a knowledge of the facts and laws already established. From an educational point of view such a collection would assist teachers by

enabling them to select, or by showing them how to construct, the best apparatus for illustrating the subjects of their lessons. Great benefit would also accrue to the constructors of mechanical and philosophical apparatus from being able to refer to the original apparatus which they might be required to reproduce or to improve. To every one connected with Experimental Science, it would be of great service to see the actual instruments, many of which could otherwise be only known to them by description, and under proper supervision and instruction to learn their actual manipulation and performance. We would also contemplate lending to investigators, under suitable restrictions, such instruments as might be profitably employed in the researches they were pursuing.

In considering this subject our attention has naturally been directed to the existing Museum of Patents. While fully recognising the value of many of the objects now belonging to that collection, we are of opinion that, as standing alone and purely as subjects of a patent, their value is far less than if they formed part of a general collection, and were placed in juxtaposition with instruments of a similar nature, some of which, though not patented, are better adapted to their purpose and of greater instructional value. The object of a scientific museum is the promotion of knowledge and the establishment of the scientific principles which must underlie all invention; and it would not only prove of great advantage to both scientific investigators and the public if the two objects could be combined in one undertaking, but we believe that the objects of a Patent Museum would be better served by a museum of the character here proposed than by a special collection such as has hitherto subsisted. We are decidedly of opinion that the state of knowledge in reference to any invention would be only very imperfectly represented by the exhibition of patented instruments and products only.

In support of the views which we have ventured to submit, we would draw your Grace's attention to the 4th Report of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction, §§ 80-94. In § 93 the Commission state:—
 "We accordingly recommend the formation of a collection of physical and mechanical instruments; and we submit for consideration whether it may not be expedient that this collection, the collection of the Patent Museum, and of the Scientific and Educational Department of the South Kensington Museum should be united and placed under the authority of a Minister of State."

We understand that the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 has offered to erect a building for the purpose contemplated in this memorial, and we would desire to point out that the purchase of objects need not entail any large outlay of public money. We contemplate the gradual formation of a collection of such objects as might be voluntarily left at the close of the existing Loan Collection, and others which might be contributed from the existing Patent Museum and other public departments, from the Parliamentary grants administered at the request of

Government by the Royal Society, and from such private societies and individuals as might be disposed to avail themselves of the Museum as a depository of scientific apparatus, appliances, and chemical products.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

(Signed)

- J. D. Hooker, President of the Royal Society.
 John Evans, F.R.S., Chairman of the Conferences in the Geographical Section.
 E. Frankland, F.R.S., Chairman of the Conferences in the Chemical Section.
 J. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., Chairman of the Conferences in the Biological Section.
 C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., Chairman of the Conferences in the Mechanical Section.
 W. Spottiswoode, Treasurer, and Vice-President, R.S., Chairman of the Conferences in the Physical Section.
 Charles Brooke, F.R.S.
 Alfred S. Churchill, Chairman of the Society of Arts.
 William Kitchen Parker, F.R.S.
 H. W. Bristow, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of England.
 William B. Carpenter, F.R.S.
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 W. H. Flower, F.R.S., Conservator Hunterian Museum.
 J. H. Gilbert, F.R.S.
 Robert Main, F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.
 Fredk. Jno. Evans, V.P.R.S., Capt., R.N., Hydrographer of the Navy.
 P. de M. Grey Egerton, F.R.S.
 Hampton, F.R.S., President of the Institute of Naval Architects.
 Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S.
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 Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., Director Meteorological Office.
 George Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., President Institute Civil Engineers.
 F. H. Wenham.
 George Bentham, F.R.S.
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 H. S. Eaton, President of the Meteorological Society.
 E. Atkinson, Treasurer of the Physical Society.
 F. A. Abel, F.R.S., President of the Chemical Society.
 T. Hawksley, President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, past President of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
 William H. Stone, F.R.C.P., etc.

- W. J. Russell, F.R.S.
 David Forbes, F.R.S.
 Richd. Collinson, Vice-Admiral, Deputy Master of the Trinity House.
 B. Woodcroft, F.R.S., late Superintendent of Patent Office Museum.
 C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S.
 Andw. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., Director-General Geological Survey.
 C. P. B. Shelley.
 James Baillie Hamilton.
 F. Eardley-Wilmot, F.R.S., Major-General.
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 C. O. F. Cator.
 Thomas Savage.
 Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College.
 Wm. Chappell, F.S.A.
 A. J. Mundella, M.P.
 William C. Unwin, Prof. Engineering, Indian C. E. College.
 George T. Clark.
 Joseph Woolley, LL.D.
 John F. Twisden.
 Richard Strachey, Major-General, F.R.S.
 Frank Bolton.
 D. Glasgow.
 William Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.
 Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S.
 J. Hopkinson.
 A. W. Reinold.
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 John Torr, M.P.
 Aberdare, President of the Royal Horticultural Society.
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 J. Arthur Phillips.
 T. H. Huxley, Sec. R.S.
 E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S.
 H. C. Sorby, F.R.S., President of the Royal Microscopical Society.
 W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew.
 Henry W. Acland, F.R.S., President of Medical Council.
 H. W. Chisholm, Warden of the Standards.

- D. T. Ansted, M.A. Cant., F.R.S.
 J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., Fullerian Professor, Royal Institution.
 J. Scott Russell, F.R.S.
 A. Lane Fox, Colonel, F.R.S.
 Rayleigh, F.R.S.
 Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, Ireland.
 H. C. Seddon, Major, R.E.
 Charles V. Walker, F.R.S., President of the Society of Telegraphic Engineers.
 Joseph Whitworth, F.R.S.
 G. Carey Foster, F.R.S., President of the Physical Society.
 Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.
 R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Oxford.
 W. F. Barrett, Prof. Physics, Royal College of Science, Dublin.
 J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.
 Francis Galton, F.R.S.
 J. Cameron, F.R.S., Major-General, Director Ordnance Survey.
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 H. Dent Gardner.
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 Ettrick W. Creak, Staff Commander, R.N.
 W. H. Preece.
 W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S.
 A. B. Kempe, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Western Circuit.
 Alex. Crum Brown, Professor of Chemistry, Edinburgh University.
 James Dewar, Professor of Mechanism, Cambridge.
 Urban Pritchard, M.D.
 R. H. M. Bosanquet, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.
 Sydney H. Vines.
 Alfred E. Fletcher.
 Herbert M'Leod, Prof. of Experimental Science, Indian C. E. College.
 Alex. B. W. Kennedy, C.E., Prof. Engineering, University College, London.
 Arch. Geikie, F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey, Scotland.
 Cornelius B. Fox, M.D., F.M.S.

Nicholas Brady, M.A.

Thomas Stevenson, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., M. Inst. C.E.

John Jellett, D.D., F.R.S.

Thomas Pigot, Prof. Engineering, Royal College of Science, Dublin.

J. P. O'Reilly, Prof. Mineralogy and Mining, Royal College of Science
Dublin.

T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S.

J. E. H. Gordon.

W. Galloway.

Henry E. Armstrong, F.R.S.

Thomas Andrews, LL.D., F.R.S., President of the British Association.

James Thomson Bottomley, M.A., F.R.S.E.

W. F. Donkin.

Claude R. Conder, Lieut. R.E.

Charles E. De Rance, F.G.S., H.M. Geological Survey.

Nathl. Barnaby, Chief Constructor of the Navy.

W. Topley.

J. Clerk Maxwell, F.R.S., Prof. of Experimental Physics in University of
Cambridge.

G. G. Stokes, Sec. R.S., Lucasian Professor, Cambridge.

Names sent in since the memorial was presented:—

W. H. Miller, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy, Cambridge.

William Thompson, Professor of Physics, University of Glasgow.

J. C. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., Lowndean Professor and Director of the
Observatory, Cambridge.

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